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A GLOSSARY

OF

HAMPSHIRE WORDS AND PHRASES.

A GLOSSARY
OF
HAMPSHIRE WORDS AND PHRASES

COMPILED AND EDITED

BY

THE REV. SIR WILLIAM H. COPE, BART.



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INTRODUCTION.

A VERY long residence in Hampshire, and an acquaintance with its dialect, led me to consent to edit the following Glossary for the English Dialect Society. I had in the course of many years collected a number of words and phrases used by the people of North Hampshire. And I the more gladly give them an enduring record, because the use of them is fast disappearing. However great the advantages of the present advanced education of the middle and lower classes, the operation of National and Board Schools is fast effacing all distinctive language in the people of this county; and, in another generation or two, it will probably disappear altogether. Already I have found the children of parents who speak among themselves the dialect of the county, ignorant of the meaning of words commonly used by their fathers. And even among the older people there is a growing disinclination, when speaking to educated persons, to use, what I may call, their vernacular dialect. So that when asked to repeat a word, they frequently—from a sort of false shame—substitute its English equivalent. And it is only perhaps my habit of being much with my workmen and cottagers, and frequently using their own words and names of things, that has enabled me often to overcome this shyness, and so to recover some words in this Glossary.

The language or dialect of the counties which formed the kingdom of Wessex has in many respects great similarity. And of these the people of the district formed by West Sussex, Hampshire, and Wiltshire use many words in common. Hence in the following Glossary I have inserted many words from Mr. Durrant Cooper's

Glossary of Sussex Provincialisms,¹ and from Mr. Akerman's *Wiltshire Glossary*,² which are also in use in Hampshire. But the dialect of Hampshire contains a very large number of words which are peculiar to the county. And there are special forms and incidents in the dialect, some of which I may here note.

The consonants in a word are frequently transposed, *e. g.* :—Aks *for* ask; apern *for* apron; aps *for* aspen; claps *for* clasp; geart³ *for* great; haps *for* hasp; waps *for* wasp, and many others.⁴

In many words other consonants are substituted for those used in English, or are added, as : Ast *for* ask; bruckle or brickle *for* brittle; cast or casty *for* cask; chimley *for* chimney; pank *for* pant; pasmets *for* parsnips; sharf *for* shaft; turmit *for* turnip; tinkler *for* tinker; warf *for* warp, and others.⁵

The article is frequently omitted. As 'Be'est a gwine to vyer?' *for* 'Be'est a going to the fair'; 'You'd best call at house, afore you leaves work,' *for* 'At the house'; 'He was up agin stable,' *for* 'against (near to) the stable.'

The old English plural in *en* is still heard among the old people. As 'housen; peasen', &c.; but it is not common.

It is, however, almost universal to form the plural of words ending in *sp* or *st* in *es*. Thus the plural of waps is wapes; of aps, apses; of beast, beastés; of ghost, ghostés; of post, postés, &c.

In pronouns, the nominative is used for the inflected cases, as : 'It be'ant no pleasure to *we*'; 'What good 'll it do *we*'? 'I'm a gwine to put *she* to bed.'

And conversely (strangely enough) the inflected case is often used for the nominative, as : 'Shall *us* start at once?'

¹ *A Glossary of Provincialisms in use in Sussex*. By William Durrant Cooper. 1852.

² *A Glossary of Words, &c. in use in Wiltshire*. By John George Akerman. 1842.

³ Pronounced as in *learn*.

⁴ Cf. A.S. áxian, ácsian, to ask; æps, an aspen tree; M.E. clapsed, to clasp; A.S. hæpse, a hasp; wæps, a wasp.—W. W. S.

⁵ Cf. M.E. brukel, brutel, brittle (from different verbs). Pank, for pant, occurs in Dryden.—W. W. S.

The possessive pronouns (when not preceding the substantive) have the termination in *n*; as, *hisen*,¹ *ourn*, *yourn*, *theirn*.

The possessive pronoun, *its*, is almost unknown in Hampshire. I have never heard it used by the elder people. *His* or *hisen* invariably takes its place.

In verbs the preterite is very often used instead of the participle with the auxiliary verbs, as: 'He had no call to have went'; 'He was took bad a Sunday'; 'They carpets be'ant shook after all'; 'He was drove to do it, poor chap'; 'He ain't took any wages for a fortnight.'

There is a saying that 'Everything in Hampshire is called *he*, except a Tom-cat.' This is not strictly true. The cat indeed, whatever its sex, is always *she*; but so is generally a waggon, and any sort of carriage, and invariably a saw. And I have heard a top-sawyer give to his mate in the pit the somewhat strange direction: 'Gi' *she* a drop o' water.' And an old sawyer, exhibiting the remains of a pit-saw which had been destroyed in an accidental fire, said: 'This be all that 's left o' *she*.'

But with few exceptions everything in Hampshire is *he*, or, in the inflected cases, the provincial '*un*.'

I have only now to acknowledge the assistance which has been given me in compiling this Glossary, and some of the sources from which it is derived.

The Glossary contained in the work of Mr. J. R. Wise on the New Forest has furnished a complete list of words used in that part of the county; and his copious and valuable MS. notes on the Glossaries of Akerman and Cooper have been of great assistance in the compilation of this Glossary. The words contributed by Mr. Wise have his name, or the letter W, affixed.

A MS. Glossary by the late Sir Frederick Madden, which was sold with his MSS. after his death, though not so full as I should have expected from his connection with and interest in the county, has supplied the words marked F. M.

A very extensive MS. Glossary, drawn up by the late Colonel

¹ I do not remember to have heard *hern*, but I have no doubt that it is used.

Jolliffe, of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, was submitted to me. This contained a large number of words which certainly had no relation to the dialect of the *county*. But from it I extracted many words and phrases in use in South Hampshire. These are marked J.

The names of plants have been supplied by Mr. John Britten. His contributions are marked J. B.

Of the published sources from which words in the following Glossary have been derived, that by Edward Lisle, of Crux Easton, on the North-Western border of the county, is interesting, as being, I believe, the first attempt to record and preserve the Hampshire Dialect. To the octavo edition of his *Observations on Husbandry*, published in 1757, is appended a Glossary of Hampshire Words; and the body of the work contains several terms used in agriculture in the county, which he has not noted in his Glossary. In the lapse of more than a century and a quarter, some of the words noted by him have become rare. The words derived from his book, are distinguished by his name—*Lisle*.

The other published authorities are quoted in full; and are enumerated in the bibliographical list subjoined to this introduction.

I have inserted the words of (what may be called) the language of St. Mary's College, Winchester. This may, indeed, be said not to be Hampshire Dialect; but the school has been now close upon five centuries connected with the county, and situated in it; it was founded by a Hampshire man; and the school language has been formed in the county. All these facts seem to give it a claim to have its words inserted in any Glossary professing to contain all Hampshire words.

The late Charles Kingsley, in the interest which he took in everything relating to his people at Eversley, had paid much attention to their dialect. And he not only gave me many words, but had often conversed with me on the dialect generally.

Mr. Frederick Marshall's intimate acquaintance with the people of Eversley and its neighbourhood has enabled him to supply me with many words not previously known to me; and he has kindly helped me to the exact definition of words and phrases of whose meaning I was doubtful.

For the words marked N. H. (North Hants), or with my initials, I am responsible; as I am for all notes or remarks to which no initials are appended. I believe that all the examples illustrating words recorded by me are such as I have heard actually used as here noted.

To the Reverend W. W. Skeat, Professor of Anglo-Saxon in the University of Cambridge, at whose suggestion I undertook to edit this Glossary, I am indebted not only for furnishing me with a large portion of the material, but, above all, for perusing the proofs, and for many valuable suggestions which his superior philological knowledge enabled him to give me.

WILLIAM H. COPE.

Bramshill, 1883.

I append two published specimens of the Hampshire Dialect.

A letter to the Editor of the *Times*, from a poor man at Andover, on the Union Workhouse.¹

SIR,—Hunger, as I've heerd say, breaks through Stone Walls; but yet I shoudn't have thought of letting you know about my poor Missus's death, but all my neibours say tell it out, and it can't do you no harm and may do others good, specially as Parliament is to meet soon, when the gentlefoke will be talking about the working foke.

I be but a farmer's working man, and was married to my Missus 26 years ago, and have three Childern living with me, one 10, another 7, and t'other 3. I be subject to bad rumatiz, and never earns no more, as you may judge, than to pay rent and keep our bodies and souls together when we be all well. I was tended by Mr. Westlake when he was Union Doctor, but when the Guardians turned him out it was a bad job for all the Poor, and a precious bad job for me and mine.

Mr. Payne, when he come to be our Union Doctor, tended upon me up to almost the end of last April, but when I send up to the Union House as usual, Mr. Broad, the Relieving Officer, send back word there was nothing for me, and Mr. Payne wodnt come no more. I was too bad to work, and had not Vittals for me, the Missus, and the young ones, so I was forced to sell off the Bed, Bedstead, and furniture of the young ones, to by Vittals with, and then I and Missus and the young ones had only one bed for all of us. Missus was very bad, to, then, but as we knowd twere no use to ask the Union for nothink cept we'd all go into the Workhouse, and which Missus couldn't a bear, as she'd bin parted from the childern, she sends down to tell Mr. Westlako

¹ *Halliwell's Dictionary*, vol. i. p. xviii.

how bad we was a doing off, and he comes to us directly, and tends upon us out of charity, and gives Missus Mutton and things, which he said, and we know'd too well, she wanted of, and he gives this out of his own Pocket.

Missus complaint growd upon her and she got so very bad, and Mr. Westlake says to us, I do think the guardians wouldn't let your wife lay there and starve, but would do something for you if they knowd how bad you wanted things, and so, says he, I'll give you a Sertificate for some Mutton and things, and you take it to Mr. Broad, the releiving officer. Well, I does this, and he tells me that hed give it to the guardians and let me know what they said. I sees him again, and O, says he, I gived that Sertificate to the guardians, but they chucked it a one side and said they wouldnt tend to no such thing, nor give you nothing, not even if Missus was dying, if you has anything to do with Mr. Westlake, as they had turned him off.

I told my Missus this, and then says she we must try to get their Union Doctor, Mr. Payne, as we can't go on for ever taking things from Mr. Westlake's Pocket, and he turned out of Place, and so good to many poor folks besides us. So we gets Mr. Payne after a bit to come down ; and he says to Missus you're very bad, and I shall order the Union to send you Mutton and other things. Next Week Mr. Payne calls again, and asks Missus did she have the things he'd ordered for her to have? She says I've had a shillings worth of Mutton, Sir. Why, says he, you wants other things besides Mutton, and I ordered them for you in the Union Book, and you ought to have them in your bad state. This goes on for 5 or 6 weeks, only a shillings worth of Mutton a Week being allowed her, and then one Week a little Gin was allowed, and after that as Missus couldnt get out of bed a Woman was sent to nurse and help her.

I didnt ask Mr. Payne to order these ere things, tho' bad enof God knows they was wanted ; but in the first week in last November I was served with a summons to tend afore our Mayor and Justices under the Vagrance Act; I think they said twas cause I had not found these things for Missus myself ; but the Union Doctor had ordered 'em of the Guardians on his sponsibility. Well, I attends afore the Justices, and there was nothing against me, and so they puts it off, and orders me to tend afore 'em again next week, which I does, and then there wasnt enof for 'em to send me to Gaol, as the Guardians wanted, for a Month, and they puts it off again for another Week, and says I must come afore 'em again, and which I does ; and they tells me theres nothing proved, that I could aford to pay for the things, and I mite go about my business.

I just loses three days' work, or pretty handy, by this, and that made bad a good bit worse. Next Day Mr. Payne comes again, and Missus was so outdaceous bad, she says cant you give me something to do me good and ease me a bit ; says Mr. Payne, I dont see you be much worse. Yes, I be, says Missus, and I wish you'd be so good as

to let me send for Mr. Westlake, as I thinks he knows what'd make me easier, and cure the bad pains I do suffer. Mr. Payne abused my Poor Missus, and dared her to do anything of that sort, and so we were feared to do it, lest I should be pulled up again afore the Justices, and lose more days work, and perhaps get sent to Gaol. Eight days after this Mr. Payne never having come nist us, and the Union having lowd us nothing at all, my poor Missus dies, and dies from want, and in agonies of pain, and as bad off as if shed been a Savage, for she could only have died of want of them things which she wanted and I couldnt buy if she'd been in a foreign land, were there [be] no Parsons, and People as I've heard tell be treated as bad as dogs.

Years agone, if any body had been half so bad as my Missus, and nobody else would have tended to her, there'd been the clergyman of the parish, at all events, who'd have prayed with her, and seen too that she didn't die of starvation, but our Parson is in favour of this here new Law, and as he gets £60 a year from the Guardians, he arnt a going to quarrel with his Bread and Cheese for the likes of we, and so he didn't come to us. Altho' he must have knowed how ill Missus was; and she, poor creature, went out of this here world without any Spiritual consilation whatsomever from the Poor Man's Church.

We'd but one bed as I've telled you, and only one Bedroom, and it was very bad to be all in the same Room and Bed with poor Missus after she were dead; and as I'd no money to pay for a Coffin, I goes to Mr. Broad, then to Mr. Majer, one of the Guardians, and then to the overseers, and axes all of 'em to find a Coffin, but 'twere no use, and so, not knowing what in the World to do, off I goes to tell Mr. Westlake of it, and he was soon down at the House, and blamed me much for not letting he know afore Missus died, and finding we'd no food nor fire, nothing for a shrowd cept we could wash up something, and that we'd no soap to do that with, he gives us something to get these ere things, and tells me to go again to the Releving Officer and t'others and try and get a Coffin, and to tell 'un Missus ought to be burried as soon as possible, else 'twould make us all ill. This I does, as afore, but get nothing, and then Mr. Westlake give me an order where to get a Coffin, and if he had not stood a friend to me and mine, I can't think what would have become of 'em, as twas sad at Nights to see the poor little things pretty nigh break their hearts when they seed their poor dead mother by their side upon the Bed.

My troubles wasnt to end even here, for strang to tell the Registrer for Deaths for this District dont live in this the largest Parish with about 5000 inhabitants, but at a little Village of not more than 400 People and 5 Miles off, so I had to walk there and back 10 miles, which is very hard upon us poor folk, and what is worse when I got there the Registrer wasnt up; and when he got up he wouldnt tend to me afore hed had his breakfast, and it seemed as 'twas a very long time for a poor chap like me to be kept a waiting, whilst a man who is

paid for doing what I wanted won't do such little work as that afore hese made hisself comfortable, tho' I telled him how bad I wanted to get back, and that I should loose a Day by his keeping me awaiting about.

That this is mostly the fault of the Guardians rather than anybody else is my firm belief, tho' if Mr. Payne had done his duty hed a been with Missus many times afore she died and not have left her as he did, when he knowed she was so bad, and hed a made 'un give her what she wanted; but then he must do, he says, just what the Guardians wishes, and that arnt to attend much on the Poor, and the Releving Officer is docked if what he gives by even the Doctors orders arnt proved of by the Guardians aterward, and he had to pay for the little Gin the Doctor ordered out of his own Pocket, and, as the Newspaper says, for the Nurse, as this was put in our Paper by I'm sure I don't know who, but I believes tis true, last week. And now, Sir, I shall leave it to you to judge whether the Poor can be treated any where so bad as they be in the Andover Union.

This is a fair specimen of the dialect; but is written by an educated person, whether the actual pauper or his representative. He occasionally strays into English much above the comprehension of a Hampshire labourer. 'Spiritual consolation' would certainly not convey to the mind of such a one the meaning intended by the writer. 'Consolation' is a word, I believe, not understood by Hampshire folk, at least, in the sense here used. And if they were told the Parson was 'spiritual,' they would think he was 'angry.'

A VOICE FROM HAMPSHIRE ON THE FAT CATTLE SHOW.¹

'MR. PUNCH, ZUR,

'If you plase, zur, I be a Hampshire Varmer. I writes to you cause I knows you wunt mind my not been a scollurd, and ool excuse bad spellun and all that. Lookun over the pceaper 'tother market day at Winchester, I zec a count o' the Prizo Cattle Show up in Lunnun. I wanted to know what a sed about the pigs; whose they was and where they come vrom. I vound as how as there warn't a zingle hog vrom Hampshire among the lot. You knows that, I dare zay, as well as I do; and very like you be astonished at it, zummut. Tell 'ee how 'tis, Zur. We volks in Hampshire breeds pigs as pigs ought to be, and dwoant goo rattenun on em up till they can't wag. We sez pork ought to have lane as well as fat, and we likes our

¹ From *Punch*, vol. ix., p. 264 (1845).

bihaacon strakey. Zame wi' cattle. Where's the sense or razon o' stuffun and crammun a hox till a beant yeable to zee out o' his eyes? What is the use o' all that ere fat, I wants to know? Who is there as ates it? The ile-cake, turmut, manglewurze, and cabbidge as is wasted in makun one bullick a monster, ood goo to keep dree or vour fine hoxen in good condishn. Why, zur, they med just as well fat up stags and hares and rabbuts, ay, and pheasants and paatridges, vor the matter o' that.

'Tell 'ee what, *Measter Punch*, if, 'stead o' vlingun away good provender to turn horned animals into Danul Lamberts, they was to bestow bread, and mate, and turmut on Christians, and make zome o' them a little fatter than they be, they'd do more good a precious zight; and I'm bound you be o' the zame opinion.

'I be, Zur, your bajient Zarvent,

'JOHN GROUTS.'

This is written by a person thoroughly conversant with the dialect; and perfectly illustrates the manner of speech of the people.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL LIST.

1. Observations on Husbandry. By EDWARD LISLE, of Crux Easton. 2 vols. 8vo. *London*. 1757.

At the end is a Glossary of Hampshire Words. There is an Edition in one vol. 4to. published in the same year, which does not contain the Glossary.

2. Hampshire. MS. List of Words used in the neighbourhood of Alresford, Hants. By Rev. B. BELCHER. See *Phil. Soc. Trans.* 1845, ii. 109.

On application to the Secretary of the Philological Society, it appears that this collection *has long been lost*.

3. School-life at Winchester College; with a Glossary of Words, &c., peculiar to Winchester College. By R. B. M[ANSFIELD]. Cr. 8vo., pp. 243, 2nd ed. *London*. J. C. Hotten, 1870.

[The Glossary contains *a few* words that are really provincial, the rest being school slang.]¹

¹ Quoted as *Winch. Sch. Gl.*

4. * *The New Forest; its History and its Scenery.* By J. R. WISE. 4to., pp. viii. and 336. *London.* Smith, Elder, and Co., 1871.

There is a Glossary of words used in the *New Forest* at pp. 279—288; and other provincial words occur in the text. The publishers have kindly given leave to the E. D. S. to reprint these in the *Glossary of Hampshire Words* which is being prepared for the Society by the Rev. W. W. Skeat.¹

5. A List of Hampshire words was printed at pp. 37, 38 of vol. iv. of Warner's *Collections for Hampshire.* 6 vols, 4to. *London.* 1795.

These are simply collected and copied from Grose's *Provincial Glossary.*

A List of Hampshire Words was also printed at p. 481 of Wheeler's *Hampshire Magazine* for 1828. After considerable trouble, it was discovered to be the *very same list.*

At p. 137 of the same Magazine is a Dialogue between a lawyer and his client. The client's talk is perhaps intended to represent the *Hampshire* dialect; but it is short and not remarkable. See also *Notes and Queries*, 1st Ser., vol. x. pp. 120 and 256; 2nd Ser. xii. 493; 3rd Ser. i. 66.

6. * MS. Glossary of Hampshire Words. By Sir F. MADDEN.

This autograph MS. has been purchased for the E. D. S., and has been transcribed for press by the Rev. W. W. Skeat.

7. * MS. Glossary of Words used in the Isle of Wight. To be edited, with additions, by C. ROACH SMITH, Esq. (brother of the compiler), for the E. D. S.

[N.B.—This has since been published by the E. D. S. as *Glossary C. 23*, in 1881.]

8. *Wykehamica.* A History of Winchester College and its Commoners, from the foundation to the present day. By H. C. ADAMS. 8vo. Oxford, 1878.

Contains a Glossary of School Words.

Nos. 2—7 are from the 'Bibliographical List' published by the E. D. S. in 1873, and marked as A. 1. among the Society's publications.

An asterisk is prefixed to such books of reference as are of admitted utility.

¹ Professor Skeat's collections are included in the present Glossary.

HAMPSHIRE WORDS AND PHRASES.

HAMPSHIRE GLOSSARY.

Abear [u'bair], *v.* to put up with, endure. *N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 401.

Abed [u'bed], in bed.—S.

Abele-tree [u'beel-tree], *sb.* *Populus alba*. Holloway's *Dictionary*.—J. B.

Abide [u'bei'd], *v.* to put up with, endure; the same as *abear*. *N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 401.

Abin [u'bin]. Because.

See *Recollections of the Vine Hunt*, privately printed [By the Rev. S. E. Austen-Leigh], p. 19 and note.

About [u'bout], *adv.* very, extremely. Ex. 'She war just *about* mad.' 'It war just *about* cold.' It is used to intensify a statement.

Abouten [u'bou'tn], *prep.* about, near to.—Cooper.

Abroad [u'brau'd], *adv.* scattered.—J.

Abs [abs], *adj.* 'simply an abbreviation of "absent" written against a defaulter's name. Abs (more recently) is used with a verb, "get abs," *i. e.* "get away."'—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 415.

Account [u'kou'nt]. See 'Count.

Adapted [u'dap'tud], *adj.* accustomed to, versed in, experienced. Ex. 'A man *adapted* to pigs,' *i. e.* experienced in the breeding and care of swine.—N. H.

Adder's-Fern [ad'urs veern], *sb.* the common polypody, *polypodium vulgare*; so called from its rows of bright spores.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Addle [ad'l], *adj.* stupid.—J.

Adin [u'din], *prep.* within.—Cooper.

A done [u'dun], *imp.* (for 'have done,' a command or request to leave off).—J.

Adry [u'drei], *adj.* thirsty.—N. H.

Afeard [u'fee'rd], *pp. as adj.* afraid.—F. M.

Afore [u'foa'r], before. *Ak. often pronounced 'avore' [uvoar].—N. H.

After-math [aft'ur-maath], *sb.* a later crop of grass; called also **Lattermath**, *q. v.*—*Ak.

After-shear [aft'ur-sheer], *sb.* the after-math, or latter crop of grass.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Agape [u'gai'p], *adv.* surprised, wondering. 'He was all agape.'—N. H.

Agg [ag], *v.* to cut clumsily; to hack. *Ak.

Agin [u'gin'], *prep.* against.—Cooper.

Agister [u'jist'ur], *sb.*—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 190.

Agistment [u'jist'ment], *sb.*—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 190.

Agoggle [u'gog'l], *adv.* shaking, trembling, palsied. 'His head is all agoggle,' *i. e.* of a person paralyzed.—N. H.

Agone [u'gau'n], *adv.* ago, since. Ex. 'Ten years ago.'—J.

Agreeable [u'gree'ubl], *adj.* acquiescent, consenting (to a thing). Ex. 'I'm agreeable,' I consent.—Cooper; Wise.

A-hoh [u'hoa'], *adv.* on one side; generally 'all a-hoh,' all on one side.—*Ak. Ex. 'A load of corn all-a-hoh.'—Wise.

In North Hampshire it is used also of a person—upset, anxious, vexed. Ex. 'He was quite a-hoh because a shower come on, he thought 'ud spoil his hay.'—W. H. C.

Aich-bone [ai'ch-boan], *sb.* part of a rump of beef; commonly called *edge-bone*.—Cooper.

Ails [ailz], *sb.* beards of barley.—J.

Airs [airz] *sb. pl.* ash saplings.—W. F. Rose.

But see 'heirs,' which is universally applied to young trees in Hampshire.

Aish [aish], *sb.* stubble.—Grose; Warner; F. M. A mispronunciation for **Erish**, which see.

Akering-time [ai'kurin-teim], *sb.* the autumn, when acorns fall, and are gathered.—N. H.

Akermast [ai'kurmaast], *sb.* the fruit of the oak.

Aker [ai'kur], *v.* to gather acorns. Ex. 'The children be all gone akering.'

Akers [ai'kurs], *sb. pl.* acorns.—N. H.

Akse [aks], *v.* to ask. *Ak.; *N. and Q.* 1st ser. x. 401.

All-a-hoh. See **A-hoh**.

Alley [ali], *sb.* a taw, not made of baked clay or grey stone, as common marbles are, but of *alabaster*, or what is supposed to be so; and hence its name. Brockett; Forby; F. M.

Allgood [aul'good] *sb.* *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus*.—J. B.

All-holland cakes [aul-hol-und-kaiks], *sb. pl.* for All-hallows. Cakes cried about on All-Saints day.—J.

All-in-a-churm. See **Churm**.

All-in-a-muddle. See **Muddle**.

Allow [alou'], *v.* (1) To think, suppose, consider. 'If you ask a peasant how far it is to any place, his answer nearly invariably is, "I allow it to be so far."—Wise, *New Forest*.

(2) To admit, concede, assent to. As if you state anything to them, they answer, 'I allow that.'—N. H.

Allus [au'luz], *adv.* always. *Ak.

Almost [umwoa'st], *adv.* almost. *Ak.

Amper [amp'ur], *sb.* a tumour or swelling; a flaw in a woollen cloth.—Cooper. Also, matter in a tumour; as, 'prick it, an' let th' *amper* out.'—Wise.

Ampery [amp'uri], *adj.* beginning to decay; especially applied to cheese; weak, unhealthy.—Cooper.

An [an], *prep.* if. Ex. 'An I were back, I'll pay you.'—J.

Anchor [ank'ur] *sb.* the chape of a buckle. *Ak.

Aneust [u'neurst], *adv.* nigh, almost, near at hand.—Cooper. Much the same. *Ak.

Anguish [an'gwish], *sb.* inflammation. Of horses it is said, 'If we foment it, it'll take the *anguish* out of it.'—N. H.

Anigh [u'nei'], *adv.* near to.—J.

Anighst [u'nei'st], *prep.* near to. *Ak.

Anont, Anunt [u'nont'; u'nunt'], *prep.* against, opposite. *Ak.

Any-when [en'i-wen], *adv.* at any time.—J.

Apast [u'past'], *adv.* or *prep.* past, after, beyond. *Ak.

Apern [ai'purn], *sb.* apron. See **Yapern**.

Apple-pie [ap'l-peɪ], *sb.* *Epilobium hirsutum*.—N. H.

Apse [aps], *sb.* the aspen-tree.—Cooper. Ex. 'made out of *apse*,' i. e. made of aspen wood.—Wise. The Abele-tree.—N. H.

Archet [aarch'ut], *sb.* an orchard. *Ak.

Argufy [aar'geufei], *v.* to argue, prove, have weight as an argument.—Cooper.

Arra-one [ar'u'wun'] e'er a one, ever a one. *Ak.

Arris [ariz], *sb.* the sharp rectangular edge of a piece of wood or stone, which is generally shaved off to prevent splintering or chipping. Ex. 'I'd better take the *arris* off ut.'—N. H.

Arse [haarz], *sb.* (1) The upright part of a field-gate to which the eyes of the hinge are fixed.

(2) The bottom of a post; the part which is fixed in the ground.—N. H.

Arter [aə'tur], *prep.* after.—Cooper.

Asprawl [u'sprau'l], *adv.* in a sprawling posture. 'He fell all *asprawl*.'—N. H.

Ast [aast:], *v.* to ask. Ex. 'He *ast* me to come.' 'I'll *ast* 'un to do 't.'

Astour [u'stoor:], *adv.* as it were.—N. H.

Athin [u'dhin:], *prep.* within. *Ak.

Athout [u'dhou:t], *prep.* without. *Ak.

Athurt [u'thurt:] *prep.* or *adv.* athwart. *Ak.

Attery [at:uri], *adj.* irascible, choleric. *Ak. Not common in Hants.—Wise. Unknown in North Hants.—W. H. C.

Atwo [u'too:], *prep.* divided, separated. *Ak.

Auver-drow [au:vur-droa], *v.* to overthrow, to upset. *Ak. Ex. 'I *auverdrow'd* my load,' *i. e.* upset my load.—Wise.

Aveard. West Hants.—Wise. See **Afeard**.

Axen [aks:n], *sb. pl.* ashes.—Grose; F. M.; *Ak.

Bachelor's-buttons [bach'elurz-but:nz], *sb.* the wild scabious. *Ak.
Scabiosa succisa.

Backside [bak'seid], *sb.* the back yard or back court of a house. *Ak.

Backsword [bak'soard], *sb.* the game of singlestick. *Ak. Not very general in Hants.—W. H. C.

Back up [bak'up], *v.* to vent any opinion, or retort energetically—generally in support of one's friend or party.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 416.

Bacon-rack [bai:kun-rak], *sb.* a railed frame fitted to the ceiling of a kitchen, or cottage, on which bacon is stored.—N. H.

Bacon-silt [bai:kun-silt], *sb.* a trough in which bacon is salted. W.

Badger-pied [baj:ur-peid], *adj.* sandy-coloured; applied to the tame boars found in the New Forest.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 259.

Bag [bag], *sb.* the udder of a cow. *Ak.

Bail [bail], *sb.* (1) a hanging bar to divide horses in a stable.

(2) The semicircular handle of a bucket or pot.—N. H.

Baily [bail-i], *sb.* a bailiff on a farm.—J.

Bait [bait], *v.* to mend or light a fire; cf. Sc. *beet*.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 192. See **Beet**.

Baker [bai'kur], *sb.* anything (such as a cushion or blotting-book) placed on a form to sit upon.—*Winch. Sch. Glos.* Anything comfortable to sit on (from the presumed comfortable warmth of a bake-house).—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 416.

Ballyrag [bal'irag], *v. a. and n.* to abuse, to use vituperative language.—N. H.

Bang [bang], *v.* (1) To beat. Ex. 'I just about did *bang* 'un.'—J.

(2) To puzzle, to overcome. Ex. 'That *bangs* me.'

Bangies [banj'iz], *sb. pl.* drab trousers; so called from *Bangy*, q. v.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.*

Bangy [banji], *sb.* brown sugar.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.* From Bangalore, a coarse-sugar growing country. Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 41.

Banney, Bannis, Banticle, Bannistickle [ban'i, ban'is, ban'tikl, ban'istikl], *sb.* the fish called the stickle-back. A.S. *bán*, bone, and *sticel*, a sting. *Ak.

Bannick [ban'ik], *v.* to beat or thrash.—Cooper.

Bargan [baag'un], *sb.* (1) A yard; as a rick *bargan*, a rick-yard. *Ak.

(2) A small property; a house and garden; a small piece of land.—N. H.

Barley-bird [baal'i-burd], *sb.* the Rays wagtail; *Motacilla campestris*, Pall. Known in the New Forest as the *barley-bird*, as it appears about the time the barley is sown.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 310.

Barm [baam], *sb.* yeast. *Ak. This word is common in Hants; the A.S. *gist* [= yeast] pronounced in Hampshire *yest*, is used as well. See **Baum**.

Barton [baa'rt'n], *sb.* a farm-yard.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 166. Mr. Barnes gives the derivation of the first syllable from A.S. *beor*, a grange, not from A.S. *bere*, barley, as in Akerman; but the A.S. *beor* seems to lack authority.

Base [bais], *sb.* a sea-perch.—Grose; F. M.

Basket Fern [baas'kit-veeurn], *sb.* *Lastrea Filix-mas*.

Basket-fortune [baas'kit-forchun], *sb.* a small fortune. Said, it is believed, of a girl's marriage-portion.—Wise. Cf. German *Korb*.

Baste [baist], *v.* To beat or thrash.—N. H. To beat with a stick. Ex. 'Jim was terribly *basted* at the fair.'—J. Cf. Icel. *Reysta*, to flog.

Bat [bat], *sb.* a drag to a carriage or waggon. Also called a *drug-bat*.—Wise.

Batlings [bat'lingz], *sb. pl.* the (Winchester) boys' weekly allowance of one shilling.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.*

Baum [baum], *sb.* barm, yeast. *N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 401. (There spelt *borm*.) See **Barm**.

- Bavin** [bav'in], *sb.* a bundle of the lop of a tree. See Barnes. Ex. 'Not a faggot, only a *bavin*.'—Wise. But the word faggot is unknown in North Hants; all bundles of lop or underwood being called *bavins*.—W. H. C.
- Bay** [bai], *sb.* (1) A division of a barn.—Wise.
(2) A bason (rare).—Wise.
- Bead-bind** [beed-beind], *sb.* the black bryony (*Tamus niger*).—Wise. See **Bedwine**.
- Bed-furze** [bed-fuz], *sb.* *Ulex nanus*.—J. B.
- Bed-steddle** [bed-stedl], *sb.* a bed-stead.—J.
- Bedwine** [bed·wein], *sb.* *Clematis Vitalba*, and *Polygonum Convolvulus*.—Dr. Bromfield's MSS.—J. B. Quære, *Bedwind*?
- Beechmast** [beechmaa'st], *sb.* the fruit of *Fagus sylvatica*.—Holloway's *Dictionary*.—J. B.; Com.
- Bee-hake, Bee-hackle** [bee haik, bee hak'l], *sb.* a cap of straw placed over a 'bee-pot' to protect it from wet.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 184.
- Bee-pot** [bee-pot], *sb.* a bee-hive.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 184.
- Beest** [bee'u'st], *v.* 2nd *p. s. present*, (thou) art.—N. H. *Ak. gives the pronunciation *Bist*.
- Beeswaxers** [bee'zwak'zurz], *sb. pl.* thicklaced boots.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.*
- Beet** [beet], *v.* to replenish fire with fuel. A.S. *bétan*, to make better, improve, restore. 'When joined with *fýr* (fire),' observes Mr. Bosworth, 'it signifies to mend or repair a fire.' *Ak. In the New Forest pronounced *bait*.—Wise. See **Bait**.
- Beever** [bee·vurz], *sb. pl.* a portion of bread and allowance of beer laid out in (Winchester School) hall at **Beever-time**, q. v.; from the Fr. *boire* [Old Fr. *boivre*, *beivre*].—*Winch. Sch. Gl.* Obviously from the Italian 'bevere,' whence our 'beverage.'—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 417.
- Beever-time** [bee·vur teim], *sb.* a quarter of an hour's relaxation allowed to the (Winchester) boys in the middle of afternoon school in summer, to give them an opportunity of disposing of **beever**s, q. v. —*Winch. Sch. Gl.*
- Behither** [be-hidh'ur], *adv. and prep.* on this side; on this side of.—Cooper.
- Be how 't will** [bee hou twil], *phrase.* Let the consequence be what it may.—J.
- Bell Heath** [bel-heth], *sb.* *Erica Tetralix*.—J. B.
- Bellis, Billis** [bel·uz, bil·uz], *sb. pl.* bellows.—J.
- Bellock** [bel'uk], *v.* to cry out or roar when beaten or frightened; a corruption of *bellow*. *Ak. Ex. 'To *bellock* like a bull.'—Wise.
- Bellocking** [bel'uking], *sb.* the bellowing or lowing of a cow.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 186.

Benneting time [ben·it·ing teim], when the pigeons eat the grass-seeds.—Lisle.

Bennets, [ben·its], *sb. pl.* bents, bent-grass.—Wise. Spiry grass running to seed.—Lisle.

Ben't [baint], *present tense.* Be not. It is always used in Hampshire for the present of the *v.* to be, when negative. Ex. 'I *ben't* a gwyne,' 'I am not going.' 'He *ben't* no use.' 'We *ben't* tired.' 'You *ben't* cold, be ye?' 'They *ben't* come yet.'

Bent [bent], *sb.* This is the usual pronunciation in North Hants. See **Bennets**.

Berrin [ber·r'in], *sb.* a burying, a funeral.—J.

Besom [bez·um], *sb.* a broom.—F. M. A birch broom.—*Ak. A broom made of heath.—N. H.

Beswin', Beswind [bes·wein, bes·weind], *sb.* *Convolvulus Major*.—Wise.

Bethwine [bethwein]. See **Bedwine**.

Bettermost [bet·urm·ust], *compar. adj.* much the best.—*N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 401. Cooper explains it by 'superior, eminent.'—The better of two or more objects.—N. H.

Betwit [be·twit'], *v.* to taunt, upbraid. *Ak.

Bengle, Bewgle. See **Bugle**.

Bibble [bib·l], *v.* to tipple. *Ak.

Bibbler [bib·lur], *sb.* corruption of *bibber*, a tippler. *Ak.

Biddy [bid·i], *sb.* a hen.—N. H. A chick.—J.

Bide [beid], *v. n.* (1) To dwell, live; as, 'where I do *bide*,' *i. e.* where I live. *Ak.

(2) To stay, remain. *Ak. to continue.

(3) To be postponed. Ex. 'We can let that *bide* till next week.'—N. H.

Big-bee [big·bee], *sb.* a drone.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 184.

Bightle [beit·l], *sb.* a large wooden mallet.—N. H.

Bill [bil], *sb.* a bill-hook. *Ak.

Bill brighters [bil·breit·urz], *sb. pl.* small faggots.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 417.

Billet [bil·it], *sb.* a bundle. Ex. 'A *billet* of reeds.'

Bindweed [beindweed], *sb.* *Convolvulus sepium*.—Holloway's *Dictionary*.—J. B.

Bine [bein], *sb.* the hop-stalk; so called because it *binds* round the pole.—Cooper.

Bird-batting [bur·d·bat·in], *sb.* the catching of birds by night with a net known as the *bat-folding net*. *Ak.

Bird-fraying [bur'd-frai'in], *part.* driving birds from seed or corn.—N. H.

Bird's-eyes [bur'dz-eiz], *sb. pl.* flowers of the various species of *Myosotis* and *Veronica*. See **Robin's-eyes**.—Wise.

Bishops-weed [bish'upz-weed], *sb.* *Mentha aquatica*; from which 'hum' is made. Called also bishop-wort [bish'up-wurt].—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 166. See **Humwater**.

Bits. See **Beest**.

Bit and crumb [bit un krum], **every**, *phrase*. They say 'he is a good dog, every bit and crumb of him;' *i. e.* entirely.—N. and Q. 1st Ser. x. 400.

Bitter-sweet [bit'ur-sweet], *sb.* a kind of apple; perhaps the *bitter-sweeting* of Shakesp. *Rom. and Jul.* ii. 4.—Wise.

Bittish [bit'ish], *adj.* rather; as, 'a bittish cold,' 'a bittish wet.'—F. M.

Bittle [bit'l], *sb.* a beetle (*i. e.* the insect). A.S. *bítel*. *Ak.

Blackberry-summer [blak·bur'i-sum'ur], *sb.* Fine weather experienced at the end of September and the beginning of October, when blackberries are ripe.—Wright.

Black-bob [blak-bob], *sb.* the cockroach (*blatta orientalis*).—Barnes.

Black-heart [blak-haart], *sb.* the bilberry; *vaccinium myrtillis*. 'So called by a singular corruption, the original word being *hartberry*, the Old English *heorot-berie* [from *heorot*, a hart, a stag], to which the qualifying adjective has been added. To go "hearting" is a very common phrase. See *Proceedings of the Phil. Soc.* iii. pp. 154, 155.'—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 280.

Black Heath [blak-heth], *sb.* *Erica cinerea*.—J. B.

Black Jack [blak-jak], *sb.* the caterpillar of the turnip-fly (*athalia spinarum*).—Barnes.

Black Merry [blak-mer'i], *sb.* a black fruited var. of *Prunus Avium*. Dr. Bromfield's MSS.—J. B.

Black Strap [blak-strap], *sb.* *Polygonum aviculare*. Dr. Bromfield's MSS.—J. B.

Blacktail [blak'tail], *sb.* the fieldfare. 'Large numbers frequent the New Forest, where it is known as the *blacktail*.'—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 312.

Bladder [blad'ur], *sb.* a blister, boil, pustule. See *Firs-bladder* in Wise's *New For. Glos.* Also a burn, scald, pimple.—Wise, *New Forest*. See **Bunch**; **Chill-bladder**.

Blare [blair], *v.* to bleat, cry. Ex. 'D'rat the wold thing *blaring* so.'—J.

Blatch [blach], *adj.* black, sooty. *Ak.

Blather [bladh'ur], *sb.* a bladder. *Ak.

Bleating [blee'ting], *sb.* a name given to the noise made by the wings of the snipe.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 270.

Bleeding-heart [blee'ding-haart], *sb.* the hearts-ease (*Viola tricolor*).—Wise.

Blink [blink], *sb.* a spark of fire; glimmering or intermittent light. *Ak.

Blissy [blis'i], *sb.* a blaze. Cf. A.S. *blysa*, a torch; *blisier*, an incendiary. *Ak. Mr. Wise (*New Forest*, p. 193) explains it as an *adj.*—bright, said of a brightly burning fire; lit. *blazey*. I believe this to be an error. The word is the *Oxf. blizzy*, and is merely an allied word to *blaze*; indeed, Mr. Wise also endorses Akerman's definition, and cites the expression—'it is *blisseying*,' i. e. just blazing.—W. W. S.

Blood Vine [blud-vein], *sb.* *Epilobium angustifolium*.—J. B.

Bloody-Warrior [blud'i-wauriur], *sb.* the dark-coloured wall-flower. *Ak. The garden wall-flower (*Cheiranthus cheiri*), so called from the blood-like tinges on its corolla.—Barnes's *Dors. Gl.*

Bloomy [bluo'mi], *adj.* hot. In sultry weather they say 'it's *bloomy* hot.' *Ak.

Blow [bloa], *sb.* a flower.—J. In North Hants not used of a single flower, but collectively. Ex. 'It's a very good *blow* this year,' i. e. the blossom is plentiful.—W. H. C.

Blow [bloa], *v.* to blush.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.* To show embarrassment, either by blushing, as a rose *blows*; or from the resemblance to a whale when distressed.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 417.

Blowings [bloa'ingz], *sb. pl.* blossoms. *Ak.

Blue Cowslip [bloo-kourslip], *sb.* *Pulmonaria angustifolia*. Dr. Bromfield in *Phytologist*, O.S. iii. 575.—J. B.

Bluff [bluf], *adj.* lusty, like a farmer.—J.

Boar-thistle [boar-thisl], *sb.* *Carduus lanceolatus*. Holloway's *Dictionary*.—J. B.

Bob [bob], *sb.* a beetle.—N. H.

Bob, *sb.* a timber carriage.—N. H. See **Timber-bob**.

Bob, *v. act.* to carry on a timber-bob. Ex. 'We can *bob* that tree home.'—N. H.

Bob, *sb.* a large white jug, holding about a gallon. *Winch. Sch. Gl.* Probably from its price, one shilling.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 417.

Bobbery [bob-ur'i], *sb.* a quarrel, noise, disturbance.—Cooper.

Bobbies'-eyes [bob'iz-eiz], *sb. pl.* the forget-me-not. *Veronica Chamædrys*.—J. B.

Bobbish [bob'ish], *adj.* well in health. Ex. 'purty *bobbish*, thank 'e,' i. e. pretty well. *Ak.

Bolder stones [boa'ldur-stoa'nz], *sb.* large insulated stones found in the downs and sometimes in the valleys. The word is now used in

geology for a stone which has been rolled in an antediluvian torrent.
*Ak. Com.

Bolster-pudding [boal'stur-puod'in], *sb.* a roly-poly.—J.

Bolt [boalt], *sb.* the line of cleavage of lath.—N. H.

Boncer [bon'sur], *sb.* a taw or stone used to strike marbles from a ring.—N. H.

Boner [boan'ur], *sb.* a smart rap on the spine.—Adams' *Wylcehamica*, p. 417.

Borse [baus], *sb.* a calf of half-a-year old.—Grose; Warner; F. M.

Bosky [bosk'i], *adj.* elated with liquor.—Cooper.

Bothen [both'un], *sb.* *Chrysanthemum segetum*. Bromfield's *Fl. Vectensis*, p. 259.—J. B.

Bottle-brush [bot'l-brush], *sb.* *Hippuris vulgaris*. Holloway's *Dictionary*.—J. B.

Bottom [bot'um], *sb.* a valley, glen, or glade. Cf. Milton, *P. L.* ii. 299.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 187. In North Hants used only of a valley.

Bouge [bou'j ?], *v.* to bulge ?—Wise (note on Cooper).

Boughy [bou'i], *adj.* applied to a tree which is full of boughs, instead of running straight up.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Boulder [boal'dur], *sb.* See **Bolder**.

Boulder-head [boal'dur-hed], *sb.* a work against the sea, made of small wooden stakes.—Cooper,

Bounce [bouns], *v. n.* to rebound, or *v. a.* to cause to rebound. Ex. 'bounce that ball.'—N. H.

Bounce [bouns], *sb.* boasting, pretension.—N. H.

Bound-oak [bound-oak], *sb.* a boundary oak.—Wise, *New Forest*. See **Mark-oak**.

Bower-stone [bou'ur-stoan], *sb.* a boundary-stone.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 163.

Bowl-dish [boal-dish], *sb.* a wooden bowl with handle.—J.

Boy's-love [boiz-luv], *sb.* the herb southern-wood. *Ak. *Artemisia vulgaris*, called also *Old Man* in N. H.

Bozzle [boz'l], *sb.* *Chrysanthemum segetum*. The corn-marigold.—N. H.

Brakes [braiks], *sb.* common fern.—Cooper. Also in the compound form, *fern brakes*.—Wise.

Bran-geese [bran-goos], *sb.* the brent goose; *anser bernicla*, Illig. 'Locally known as the *brangoose*.'—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 312.

Bran-new [bran-neu], *adj.* quite new. *Ak. In Wilts., they have also *vire-new* (fire-new). These terms were originally applied to things fresh from the forge. *Ak. Com. as *brand-new*.

Brashy [brash'i], *adj.* full of small stones.—Lisle.

Brave [braiv], *adj.* in good health, hearty. *Ak. Cf. Sc. *braw*.

Breachy [bree'chi], *adj.* brackish; applied to smuggled spirits which have been impregnated with salt water.—Wise (note on Cooper).

Bread and cheese [bred un cheez], *sb.* the leaves and the opening buds of the white thorn. *Crategus oxyacantha*.—J. B. and Wise.

Break [braik], *v.* to tear. In Hants break is used for *tear*, and *tear* for *break*; as, 'I have *a-torn* my best decanter or china dish.' 'I have *a-broke* my fine cambrick aporn.'—Grose; Warner; F. M.

Brevet about [brev'ut u-bout], *v.* to beat about, as a dog for game. *Ak.

Brickle. See **Bruckle**.

Brighten [brei'tn], *sb.* a kind of lichen. Recommended as a remedy for weak eyes.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 176.

Brindled [brin'dld], *adj.* severe, fierce, stern; in the phrase, 'a *brindled* look,' equivalent to Lat. *torve tuens*.—Wise.

Brit [brit], *v.* to shatter, like hops from being over-ripe.—Cooper. Also used of corn.—Wise. To shed, to fall.—Lisle. Ex. 'The corn *brits*,' means that the husk opens. See Pegge's *Kentish Glossary*.

Brize [breiz], *v.* to press. 'Brize it down,' press it down.—Wise, *New Forest*. Rather perhaps **Prize**, which see.

Brock [brok], *v.* to tease, chaff, or badger. From *brock*, a badger.—Winch. *Sch. Gl.*

Broken-mouthed [broa'kun-mou'dhd], *adj.* said of a person (or animal) who has lost his teeth.—Wise.

Broody [broo'di], *adj.* spoken of a hen when inclined to sit; 'the hens are *broody*.'—F. M.

Brook-lime [bruok-leim], *sb.* *Veronica Beccabunga*.—J. B.

Broom-dasher [bruom-dash'ur], *sb.* one who pulls heath and makes it into brooms.—N. H.

Brow [brou], *adj.* brittle; but in the New Forest applied only to short, snapper, splintering timber of a bad quality.—Wise, *New Forest*. Ak. has *brow*, brittle.

Brownie [brou'ni] *sb.* a bee.—Wise, *New Forest*. See **Low Brown**.

Bruckle [bruk'l], *adj.* brittle, easily broken.—N. H.

Brum [brum], *adj.* without money.—Winch. *Sch. Gl.* From Lat. *bruma*, 'midwinter,' denoting the extremity of bareness in a boy's pocket.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 418.

Brummell [brum'ul], *sb.* a bramble or blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus*).—Warner; F. M.; Hal.; J. B. See **Bumble-kite**.

Brush [brush], *sb.* (1) A quarrel, a hurried fight.—N. H.

(2) 'A *brush* of a boy,' means a sharp, quick, active boy.—Wise. Cf. the phrase 'to *brush* about,' to be active, stir nimbly.

Buck [buk], *sb.* the *buck* of a cart or waggon, the body of it.—Grose ; Warner ; F. M.

Buck [buk], *sb.* the stag-beetle ; also called *pink-buck*. The children, when catching it, sing this snatch :—

‘ High *buck*, low *buck*,
Buck, come down.’

The female is known as the *doe*.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Bucky-cheese [buk-i-cheez], *sb.* a sweet, rank cheese. Perhaps from a rank, goatish taste, *bouc* in French signifying a he-goat.—Grose ; Warner ; F. M. ; as *bock* does in German.

Bud [bud], *sb.* a young deer. Applied in Sussex to a *calf* of the first year, because then the horns begin to appear or *bud*.—Wise (note on Cooper).

Budgy [budji], *adj.* round, like a cask. Ex. ‘ a little *budgy*, quatty thing.’—J.

Bugle [beu-gl] *sb.* a bull. ‘ A word forgotten even by the peasantry, and only to be seen, as at Lymington and elsewhere, on a few inn-signs, with a picture sometimes of a cow, by way of explanation.’—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 188.

Bulky [bul-ki], *adj.* generous.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.* Good-natured, liberal ; from *amplitudo*, sometimes used by Latin writers in this sense.—Adams’ *Wykehamica*, p. 418.

Bull’s-head [buolz-hed], *sb.* the fish also called the miller’s thumb ; *Cottus gobio*, Linn.—White’s *Nat. Hist. of Selborne*, Letter xi.

Bull-thrush [buol-thrush], *sb.* the missel-thrush.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 189.

Bumble [humb-l], *v.* (1) To buzz, to hum ; as, ‘ to *bumble* like a bee in a tar-tub.’

(2) To stumble, to halt.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 189.

Bummell, or **Bumble-kite** [hum-l, bumb-l-keit], *sb.* a bramble or blackberry. *Rubus fruticosus*.—Grose. See **Brummell**.

Bunch [bunch], *sb.* (1) A blow.

(2) A swelling (as the effect of a blow).

(3) A blotch, burn, scald, pimple.—Wise, *New Forest*. See **Bladder**.

Bunch, *v.* to punch, to strike.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Bundle off [bund-l-auf], *v.* to set off in a hurry.—Cooper.

Bundles [bund-lz], *sb. pl.* a game at cards, which I have often played, but forget now the way.—F. M.

Bunk [bunk], *v. in imper. mood*, be off !—F. M.

Bunny [buni], *sb.* a small ravine opening to the sea ; as in Chewton *Bunny*, Beckton *Bunny*. Also any small drain, culvert, &c. ‘ The little cottage was partly sheltered by an elbow of the cliff ; otherwise it would have been flying up the *bunny* long ago.’—Cradock Nowell,

2nd ed. p. 183. A footnote says:—‘The chink or narrow rift in the cliff-line, called in the Isle of Wight a *chine*, is known in the New Forest as a *bunny*.’

Bunt [bunt], *v. a.* to sift meal.—J.

Bur [bur], *sb.* the sweetbread of a calf or lamb. *Ak.

Burnbeat, or **Burnbate** [burn·beet, burn·bait], *v.* to cut up the turf and burn it in hillocks on the land.—Lisle.

Bush [buosh], *sb.* a thorn. Ex. ‘I’ve got a *bush* in my finger.’—J.

Bustle-headed [bus·l·heded], *adj.* badly-grown or stunted trees are so called.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 183. As are the oak-trees whose tops are rounded and shorn by the Channel winds. See **Buzzly**.

Butt [but], *sb.* a small paddock. Ex. ‘The church *butt*, Shanklin.’—J. No doubt from being the field where archery was practised, at butts.—W. H. C.

Buttercups [but·ur·kups], *sb. pl.* *Ranunculus bulbosus* (and no doubt also *R. acris* and *R. repens*). Holloway’s *Dictionary*.—J. B. Com.

Butter-fingered [but·ur·fing·ur’d], *adj.* apt to let things slip through the fingers.—Pegge’s *Add. to Grose*; F. M. Com.

Butter-teeth [but·ur·teeth], *sb. pl.* broad and yellow teeth.—F. M.

Buttry [but·ri], *sb.* a dairy.—Wise.

Butty-lark [but·i·laak], *sb.* the meadow pipit; *Anthus pratensis*, Bechst. ‘The *butty-lark*, i. e. companion-bird, of the New Forest; so called because it is often seen pursuing the cuckoo, which the peasant takes to be a sign of attachment, not of anger.’—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 308.

Buzzly [buz·li], *adj.* used of a tree, without a leading shoot, and whose branches are thick and stunted.—N. H.

By now [bei nou], *adv.* just now, immediately.—Wise.

Caddle [kad·l], *sb.* a dispute, noise, confusion. *Ak. Also, confusion, litter, mess. Ex. ‘What a *caddle*’ = what a mess.—Wise.

Caddle, *v. a.* to tease; as, ‘don’t *caddle* me.’ *Ak. Also said of slow people. Ex. ‘How you da *caddle*!’—Wise.

Caddling [kad·lin], *adj.* troublesome, annoying. *Ak. In the New Forest it means—not agreeing.—Wise.

Cadge [kadj], *v.* to beg.—N. H.

Cadger [kadj·ur], *sb.* a beggar.—N. H.

Caffin, **Cavin** [kafin, kavin], *sb.* the long-tailed titmouse; *parus caudatus*, Linn. ‘Known throughout the New Forest as the long-tailed *caffin* or *cavin*.’—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 308.

Call [kaul], *sb.* necessity, occasion. Ex. ‘You’d no *call* to do it.’—J.

Callards [kal'urdz], *sb. pl.* cabbage. *Isle of Wight*.—F. M.

Camber [kam'bur], *v. a.* to bend.—N. H.

Camber, *sb.* 'on the *camber*,' bent, bowed.—N. H.

Cammock [kam'uk], *sb.* 'In Hampshire almost any yellow flower, as S. John's Wort, Fleabane, Ragwort, &c. is called *Cammock*.'—Mr. G. B. Corbin *in lit.*—J. B.

Cammocky-Cheese [kam'uki-cheez], cheese made from milk flavoured with Rest-harrow.—J. The Rest-harrow, *Ononis spinosa*, being called *Cammock* in Hants. See above.—W. H. C.

Camshetting [kam'shuting], *sb.* boarding to keep up gravel; as the flooring of a wooden bridge; planking protecting a bank.—N. H.

Cane [kain], *sb.* a small weasel; 'a little reddish beast, not much bigger than a field-mouse, but much longer, which they call a *cane*.'—White's *Nat. Hist. of Selborne*, Letter xv. 'The animal here spoken of by White is probably only the female of the common weasel, which is constantly smaller than the male.'—Note by Rev. L. Jenyns.

Canker [kan'kur], *sb.* (1) A fungus, a toadstool.—Wise, *New Forest*.
*Ak.

(2) A sore.—N. H.

Cankered [kan'kurd], *adj.* sore. Ex. 'That dog's ear is *cankered*.'—N. H.

Cant [kant] *v. a.* (1) To tilt up or put into a sloping position.—N. H.
(2) To jerk.

(3) To *cant* off; to let an object slip or fall.—Cooper.

Cantankerous, *adj.* contentious, quarrelsome. *Ak. Com.

Cargo [kaar'goa], *sb.* a hamper of good things from home.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 418.

Carriage [karr'ij], *sb.* (1) A drain, water-carriage. *Ak.

(2) A waggon-load. Ex. 'I expect he'll have a *carriage* of wheat in Basingstoke market o' Wednesday.'—N. H.

Cass [kas], *sb.* a spar used in thatching.—Wise, *New Forest*. See *Spar-gad*.

Cassey [kas'i], *sb.* a causeway.—Wise.

Cass'n [kas'n], *2nd p. s. pr.* (thou) canst not. *Ak.

Cassock [kas'uk], *sb.* any kind of binding weed.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 166.

Casty [kaast'i], *sb.* a cask; as, a 'casty of beer.'—F. M.

Note.—Sir F. M. writes it *casté*, which can hardly mean anything but *casty*.

Caterwise [kai'turweiz], *adv.* diagonally.—J.

Cat's eye [kats ei], *sb.* Germander Speedwell, *Veronica Chamædrys*.—N. H.

Cat's head, [kats hed], *sb.* the name of a kind of apple.—Wise.

Cat's head, *sb.* the end of a shoulder of mutton. Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 418.

Cat's tail [kats tail] *sb.* *Hippuris vulgaris*, Linnæus.—F. M.

Cat's tails [kats-tailz], *sb. pl.* catkins of *Salix*.—Holloway's *Dictionary*.—J. B.

Cattan [kat'un], *sb.* a sort of noose or hinge, which unites the 'hand-stick' to the flail. It is made in two parts. The joint which fits the flail is made of leather, as it is required to be more flexible near the part which strikes the floor.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Causey [kau'zai], *sb.* a causeway.—J.

Certicate [sur'tikait], *sb.* certificate. *N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 400.

Cham [cham], *v.* to chew, champ. *Ak. Common in Hants. Said in *N. F.* of being put out of temper. Ex. 'You've no occasion to *cham* it.' Said also of a person not liking a thing—'You seem to *cham*.'—Wise.

Charlick [chaa'lik], *sb.* wild mustard, *Sinapis arvensis*.—N. H.

Charm [chaam], *sb.* noise; as of bees, birds, children; in the phrase 'they are all in a *charm*,' they are all talking loud. A.S. *cym*, a noise, shout, clamour; as in *synnigra cym*, uproar of sinners; *Cædmon* xxxiv. 17. *Ak. Also called *churm*. See **Churm**.

Chase-row [chais-roa], *sb.* in planting quicksets a single *chase* is a single row; a double *chase* means another row planted below the first, not directly underneath the upper plants, but under the middle of the intermediate spaces.—Lisle.

Chaum [chaum], *sb.* a chasm; a crack in the ground. *Ak.

Chavish [chav'ish], *sb.* a chattering of many birds or noisy persons.—Cooper. Ex. 'What a *chavish* you are making!'—Wise, *New Forest* (note on Cooper).

Cheeses [chee'zuz], *sb. pl.* the fruits of *Malva sylvestris*.—J. B.

Chesil-bob [chiz'l-bob], *sb.* the wood-louse.—N. H.

Chilbladder [chil'blad'ur], *sb.* a chilblain.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Childag [chil'dag], *sb.* a chilblain.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Chilver-lamb [chil'vurlam], *sb.* a ewe-lamb. A.S. *cilfor-lamb*.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 193. See Thwaite's *Heptateuch*; *Leviticus* v. 6. *Ak.

Chimley [chim'li], *sb.* a chimney. *Ak.

Chine [chein], *sb.* a small ravine on the sea-coast. Bournemouth, and Isle of Wight.

Chink [chink], *sb.* the chaffinch.—F. M. Also see Wise, *New Forest*, p. 308. See **Spink**.

Chinner [chin'ur]. *sb.* a grin (*cachinnus*).—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 418.

Chisel [chiz'l], *v. a.* to cheat.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 418. Not peculiar to Winchester.

Chissom [chis'um], *v.* to put forth roots; to grow.—Lisle. To germinate. *Ak. See **Chit**.

Chit [chit], *v.* to bud, or germinate.—*Ak. To sprout out, to grow.—Lisle. A.S. *cix*, the tender shoot of a herb; hence the term 'little *chit*' applied to a child. *Ak.

Chitterlings [chit'urliŋgz], *sb. pl.* the entrails. The word is also applied to an old-fashioned frill in the W. of England—as, 'here comes old Warder wi' his *chitterlin* vrill.' *Ak. Cf. *divina tomacula porci*.—Juvenal, *Sat.* x. 355. In Jarvis's translation of Don Quixote, ed. 1842, p. 1, we read that the knight enjoyed 'sheep's *chitterlings* on Saturdays.' So in *Hudibras*,—'Which was but souse to *chitterlings*.'—Bell's ed., vol. i. p. 87. In the New Forest we hear also of 'a *chitterlin* shirt.'—Wise. See **Souse**.

Chocky [chok'i], *adj.* chalky, dry.—Lisle.

Choice [chois], *adj.* careful. Ex. 'Tom's mortal *choice* over 'em peasen.'—J.

Choor, Char [choor, chaa], *v.* to do household work in the absence of a domestic servant, as a *char-woman* does. *Ak. A.S. *cerre*. Com.

Choor, Char, *sb.* a turn of work. *Ak.

Chop [chop], *v.* to exchange, to barter. *Ak. Com.

Chopper [chop'ur], *sb.* pig's chap.—J.

Chops [chops], *sb. pl.* the jaws, or face; as, 'To give one a slap in the *chops*.'—F. M. Com.

Chouse [chous], *sb.* a shame, a scandal. 'Here it has been Wykehamically diverted from its original meaning, viz. 'to cheat.'—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 418.

Chow [chou], *v.* to bite or masticate food.

Christmas [kris'mus], *sb.* (1) The holly used to decorate churches, houses, meat, &c. at Christmas.—F. M. Also (2) used generally of the holly (*Ilex aquifolium*).—J. B.

Chuck [chuk], *v. a.* to cast, to throw.

Chuck, Chuck [chug], *interj.* a word commonly used in calling swine.—Grose; Warner; F. M. See **Chug**.

Chuckle-headed [chuk'l-hed], *adj.* stupidly noisy.—Cooper.

Chucks [chuks], *sb. pl.* large chips of wood.—Cooper.

Chuffy [chufi], *adj.* broad-faced, healthy. Ex. 'a *chuffy-headed* rascal.'—J.

Chug [chug], *sb.* a pig; so called from the term (*chug, chug*) used in calling swine. See **Chuck**.—N. H.

Chump [chump], *sb.* a log of wood. *Ak.

Chunk [chunk], *sb.* (1) A log of wood.

(2) A large slice—as of cheese, bread, or bacon.

Church-litten [church-lit'n], *sb.* a churchyard or burying-ground.—Cooper.

Churlick [chur'lik], *sb.* *Sinapis arvensis*. See **Charlick**. Holloway's *Dictionary*.—J. B.

Churm [churm], *sb.* a noise, disturbance, confusion; cf. A.S. *cyrm*. Ex. 'Like a swarm of bees all in a *churm*;' again, wild ducks are said to be 'in a *churn*' when they are in confusion, flapping their wings before they settle or rise.—Wise, p. 191. See **Charm**.

Churn-owl [churn-oul], *sb.* the goat-sucker. See **Puckeridge**. (Probably for *churm-owl*; see **Churm**.)

Circusified [sur'kusifeid], *adj.* It being remarked to a Hampshire farmer that his horse (a spotted roan) was a peculiar colour, he replied, 'Well, he do look rather *circusified*.'—W. H. C.

Civer [kiv'ur], *v.* to cover. Ex. 'That rick ought to be *civered*.'—N. H.

Civer [kiv'ur], *sb.* cover. Seems used for *chest* in Stacey's account of Langtrey's murder; *Portsmouth Telegraph*, Aug. 9, 1829.—F. M. If so used, it would seem to be a mispronunciation not of *cover*, but of *coffer*.—W. H. C.

Civil [siv'l], *adj.* good-natured; much used of animals, as 'a *civil* dog.'—*N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 120. Ex. 'He was always a very *civil* dog to we.'

Claggy [klag'i], *adv.* wet, miry.—J.

Clam [klam], *sb.* (1) The stacks in which bricks are built within a kiln. See *clamp* in Pegge's *Kenticisms*.

(2) The place where brieks are dug.—N. H.

Clane [klain], *adj.* clean. *Ak.

Clap-down [klap-down], *v.* (1) To sit down.—Cooper.

(2) To put down.

Clap-on, *v. a.* to fix quickly.

Clap-to, *v. n.* to shut, to go together, to slam, as of a door or a gate. Ex. 'If yer let 'un go, he'll *clap-to*.'—N. H.

Clappers [klap'urz], *sb. pl.* stepping-stones in a brook or stream, to enable foot-passengers to cross, generally suffixed to the name of a place, as 'Mattingley *clappers*.'—N. H.

Claps [klaps], *v.* to clasp. (So in Chaucer, Prol. 273.)

Claps, *sb.* a clasp. *Ak. So also they say, 'a *claps-knife*.'—Wise.

Cleet [kleet], *v.* to shoe oxen when they work.—Wise, *New Forest*. *Ak. has *cleet*, to mend with a patch. See below.

Cleets, *sb. pl.* iron tips on a shoe.—Wise, *New Forest*. *Ak. has *cleet*, a patch. In N. H. a plate of brass or iron, nailed or screwed to wood, for various purposes, is called a *cleet*.

Clever [klev'ur], *adv.* straight (?). It is used thus: 'I went *clever* to Brighton.'—*N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 400.

Clim [klim], *v.* to climb. *Ak.

Clinker [klin'kur], *sb.* a blow.

Clinkers [klin'kurz], *sb. pl.* bricks burnt very hard, and not fit to be placed with others. So called from the noise they make when struck.

Clit [klit], *adj.* clotted, close. Ex. 'I would sow grass-seeds, but the ground will be *clit*.'—Grose. [The example is from Grose, who assigns no meaning; the meaning is given by Dr. Curry, in MS. additions to Grose, where we find, '*clitty*, clotted, close.'—W. W. S.]

Clitches [klich'uz], *sb. pl.* the chinks in the boles of beech-trees.—*N. Hants*, Wise.

Clittery, or **Cluttery** [klit'uri, klut'uri], *adj.* said of weather; changeable weather, inclinable to be stormy.—Grose; F. M.

Clivers [kliv'urz], *sb. pl.* cleavers, goose-grass, *Galium aparine*.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 166. See **Clyders**.

Clo [kloa], *sb.* a box on the ear. Contracted probably from *clout*.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 420. [Or from *cluw*; Cf. *clupper-claw*.—W. W. S.]

Clocking [klok'in], *sb.* the sound made by falling, gurgling water.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 186. Cf. to *cluck*.

Close [kloas], *adv.* hard, sharp. Ex. 'It hits *close*,' i. e. it hits hard.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Clout [klout], *sb.* a box on the ear. *Ak. Com.

Clow [klou]. See **Clo**.

Clum [klum], to handle roughly or clumsily. A.S. *clom*, a band, &c. *Ak.

Clumpet [klump'it], *sb.* a clod of earth.—N. H.

Clung [klung], *adj.* hard, as wood when it has become dry and tough.—N. H.

Clutch [kluch], *adj.* close. Ex. 'He holds it quite *clutch*.'—Cooper.

Cluttery. See **Clittery**.

Clyders [klei'durz], *sb.* *Galium aparine*.—Wise. See **Clivers**.

Coaching [koach'in], *part.* drinking beer in the harvest-fields.—*N. and Q.* 1st S. x. 400.

Coal-shoot [koal-shoot], *sb.* a coal-scuttle.—J.

Coary [koar'r'i], *adj.* 'About the middle of a field near me, there runs a vein of black, *coary*, and yet dry earth.'—Lisle, i. p. 28. I have inquired of farmers and labourers for the meaning of this word, but the sense seems to be lost.—W. H. C.

Coathe, or **Cothe** [koadh], *v.* to cause a disease in sheep. 'The springs in the New Forest are said to *cothe* the sheep, i. e. to disease their livers.'—Wise, *New Forest*. From A.S. *cōðu*, disease.

- Coathy** [koa'dhi], *adj.* rotten; applied to diseased sheep.—Warner; F. M. See **Cothe**.
- Cob** [kob], *sb.* a lump of clay, such as those with which walls, houses, &c. are built. So we hear of *cob-walls*, and a *cob-house*.
- Cob-nut**, *sb.* a large species of hazel-nut.—See Hartshorne's *Salopia Antiqua*.—F. M. In the Isle of Wight a *cob-nut* is a large nut.—*Akerman's *Wilts Gl*.
- Cocker** [kok'ur], *sb.* a light horse, occasionally used in the plough.—*N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 400.
- Cock-eyed** [kok'eid], *adj.* squinting. See Forby.—F. M.
- Cockle** [kok'l], *sb.* the bur of the burdock (*Arctium lappa*).—Wise.
- Cock-squoilin** [kok-skwoi'lin], *sb.* the barbarous custom of throwing at cocks; formerly a custom at Shrove-tide. This unmanly pastime is, I fear, not entirely abolished in some parts of England [A.D. 1842]. I have seen the poor unfledged nestlings of small birds stuck upon a gate-post and thrown at by countrymen. *Squoilin* is also used for throwing. *Ak. See **Squoil**.
- Cock-steddling** [kok-sted'lin], *sb.* a boyish game; *Portsmouth Telegraph*, Sept. 27, 1813.—F. M.
- Codgel** [kodj'el], *sb.* the fat on the under-jaw of the hog.—N. H.
- Codger** [kodj'ur], *sb.* a name given when familiarly addressing an acquaintance.—N. H.
- Colley** [kol'i], *sb.* a kettle.—Wise.
- Colt-pixey** [koalt-piksi], *sb.* a spirit or fairy, in the shape of a horse, which *wickers* (neighs), and misleads horses into bogs, &c.—Grose; Warner; F. M. 'As ragged as a *colt-pixey*' is a common proverb.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 174. There is scarcely a village or hamlet in the Forest district which has not its '*Pixey Field*' and '*Pixey Moor*'; or its '*Picksmoor*,' and '*Cold-Pixey*,' and '*Puck-piece*.' At Prior's Acre we find '*Puck's Hill*,' and not far from it lies the great wood of '*Puck-pits*'; whilst a large barrow on Beaulieu Common is known as the *Pixey's Cave*.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 175. See also Brand's *Pop. Antiq.* ed. Ellis, ii. 513.
- Combe** [koom], *sb.* a valley.—Cooper.
- Come** [kum], *adv.* used to indicate the completion of a period. Ex. 'Twill be a year *come* next Michaelmas.'—N. H.
- Come-back** [kum-bak'], *sb.* a guinea-fowl. Its peculiar cry is supposed to resemble the pronunciation of these words.—F. M.
- Con** [kon], *sb.* a smart tap on the head administered generally with the knuckles (whence the derivation: *κόνδυλον*, a knuckle).—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 420.
- Conk** [konk], *v.* to croak. *Conking* is especially used of the hoarse croak of the raven; but the word, like the bird, is rare.—Wise.
- Contraption** [kontrap'shun], *sb.* (1) Construction.—*N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 120.
(2) Contention.—*Ibid.*

Coop [koop], *interj.* a word used in calling horses ; particularly when in the field they are enticed by a sieve of oats to be caught. Probably a contraction of 'Come up.'

Coopiddy [koop'idi], *interj.* a word used in calling poultry to their food. Suggested by Sir Frederick Madden to be a corruption of 'Come biddy.'

Copse [kops], *sb.* underwood cut at stated times. *Com.* The expression 'all in a copse,' means *indistinct*.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 179.

Copse Laurel [kops lor'r'u'l], *sb.* *Daphne Laureola*.—Dr. Bromfield in *Phytologist*, O.S. iii. 798.—J. B.

Cotch [koch], *v. a.* to catch.—N. H.

Cotched [koch'd], *part.* caught.—N. H.

Cothe [koadh], *adj.* applied to sheep, means diseased in the liver.—Wise, *New Forest*. See **Coathe**.

Cot-house [kot-hous], *sb.* an outhouse, shed.—Wise.

Cotterel [kot'erul], *sb.* the crane to which the kettle or pot is fastened so as to hang over the fire.—Wise, *New Forest*. 'Cotteril, *sb.* a hook to hang spits, &c. on.'—Cooper.

'Count [kount], *sb.* value, importance. *Ex.* 'He be'ant no 'count ;' It is of no value.—N. H.

Couples [kup'ilz], *sb. pl.* ewes and lambs.—Lisle.

Cow [kou], *sb.* an earthenware funnel, placed on the tops of chimneys, curved and revolving with the wind. More generally elsewhere called 'cowl,' which is the correct name.

Cow-cress [kou-kres], *sb.* *Helosciadium nodiflorum*.—J. B.

Cow-lease. See **Lease**.

Cow-parsley [kou-paas'li], *sb.* *Anthriscus sylvestris*.—J. B.

Cowowing [kou'ouin], *sb.* the caw, or noise made by rooks.—N. H.

Cowslip [kou'slip], *sb.* *Fritillaria Meleagris*, a curious misnomer. 'In proof of the incurious nature of the Hampshire peasantry, I could not find any one at Strathfieldsaye who knew its name ; some called the plants snowdrops (the white variety), others daffodils, whilst the rest pronounced them to be *cowslips* !'—Dr. Bromfield in *Phytologist*, O.S. iii. 965.—J. B.

Cramp [kramp], *sb.* (1) A bend in a ditch or fence.

(2) A bent iron, or the like.—N. H.

Cranky [krank'i], *adj.* (1) Brisk, merry, jocund.—Cooper. *Ex.* 'I am pretty *cranky*.'—Wise.

(2) Peevish, fretful, cross.—N. H.

Craup. See **Crope**.

Craw [krau ; *Ak. *writes* crāw], *sb.* the bosom ; the crop of a bird ; 'a spelt th' drenk down's *craw*,' he spilt the drink down his bosom. *Ak. Hence *shirt-craw*, the bosom of a shirt.—Wise.

- Greeny** [kree'ni], *sb.* small, diminutive.—*Ak.
- Creepers** [kree'purs], *sb. pl.* low wooden pattens or clogs.—F. M.
- Criamany** [kreiam'uni], *interj.* an expression of surprise.—N. H.
- Crim** [krim], *sb.* a small quantity; lit. a crumb. *Ak.
- Crimany** [krim'uni], *interj.* expressive of surprise. See Forby.—F. M.
- Crink-crank** [krink-krank], *adj.* 'Crink-crank words are long words—*verba sesquipedalia*—not properly understood.' See *Proceedings of Phil. Soc.*, v. 143-8.
- Crippled or Cropped** [krip'uld, krop'uld], *pp.* found unable to do the lesson.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 421.
- Critch** [krich], *sb.* any earthenware vessel; a jar.—N. and Q. 1st S. v. 251.—Cf. Fr. *Cruche*.
- Croaky** [kroa'ki], *adj.* sickly, weak, delicate; applied to plants. Ex. 'My roots did look rather *croaky* till the rain come.'—N. H.
- Crock** [krok], *sb.* (1) An earthen vessel.—Cooper.
(2) A pot; more commonly applied to an earthen pot. Hence our 'crockery ware.' A.S. *crocca*, a pot or pitcher. It occurs in *Richard the Redeles* (ed. Skeat, ii. 52); 'And cast adoun þe *crokk* þe colys amyð.'—*Ak. Perhaps borrowed from the Welsh. Cf. W. *cregyn* or *crochan*, a pot.
- Crope** [kroap], *pt. t. of vb.* to creep.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 190.
*Ak.
- Cropped** [krop'uld], *pp.* floored in an examination.—Winch. *Sch. Gl.* See **Crippled**.
- Cross-patch** [kros'pach], *sb.* an ill-tempered fellow, as defined by Forby. Cf. the lines, 'Cross-patch, Draw the latch,' &c.—F. M. Com.
- Crow** [kroa], *sb.* the peacock butterfly. See **Owl**.—Wise, *New Forest*.
- Crow-gaper** [kroa'gai'pur], *sb.* a very hot day.—N. H.
- Crow-pecks** [kroa'peks], *sb. pl.* *Scanlic Pecten*, the shepherd's needle.—J. B. 'Called also *old woman's needle*. There is a common saying in the New Forest that "Two *crowpecks* are as good as an oat for a horse;" to which the reply is, "A *crowpeck* and a barley-corn may be."—Wise, *New Forest*.
- Crow's claw** [kroa'z-klau], *sb.* *Ranunculus repens*.—Holloway's *Dictionary*.—J. B.
- Crow's foot** [kroa'zfuot], *sb.* *Ranunculus repens*.—Holloway's *Dictionary*.—J. B.
- Crowner** [krou'nur], *sb.* a coroner; as in Shakespeare, &c. *Ak.
- Crummy** [krum'i], *adj.* fat, fleshy, corpulent.—Cooper.
- Crutch** [kruch], *sb.* 'dish, or earthenware pipkin; as, a lard-*crutch*, a butter-*crutch*.'—Wise, *New Forest*. See **Critch**, and cf. Germ. *Krug*, and Fr. *Cruche*.

Cubbidy. See **Cooppidy**.

Cubby-hole [kub'i-hoal], *sb.* a snug place. *Ak. Probably for *cup-board hole*.

Cuckoo-day [kuok'oo-dai], *sb.* the day on which Beaulieu fair is held, April 15. There is a local proverb, 'The cuckoo goes to Beaulieu Fair to buy him a great-coat;' because he arrives about that time. —Wise, *New Forest*, p. 180.

Cuckoo-flower [kuok'oo-flour], *sb.* *Cardamine pratensis*.—J. B.

Cuckoo-flower [kuok'oo-flour], *sb.* *Orchis mascula*. The name is differently applied in different counties. In the Midland Counties it is often the lady's-smock (*Cardamine pratensis*), and in the more northern counties the wood-sorrel (*Orchis acetosella*); each appearing at the particular period when the cuckoo arrives. In Shakesp. *Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 2, the 'cuckoo-buds of yellow hue' is said of the lesser celandine.—Wise.

Cuckoo-spit [kuok'oo-spit], *sb.* the fine white froth on plants, which covers the larva of the *Cicada spumans*. Otherwise *frog-spit* and *toad-spit*.—F. M.

Cud [kud], *adj.* pretty, nice.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.* Pleasant; possibly [from] Couth, Couthy.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 421.

Cues [keur'z] *sb. pl.* shoes for oxen.—Lisle. *Ak.

Cull [kul], *Tom Cull*, *sb.* the fish called the 'miller's thumb.'

Culls [kulz], *sb. pl.* inferior sheep separated from the rest of the flock. From *cull*, to choose.—Cooper.

Cusnation [kuznai'shun], *adj.* an epithet compounded of *curse* and *'nation*. *Ak.

Cut [kut], *sb.* a method of drawing lots. [The method, described, is merely interesting as showing that the old word *cut* is in use at Winchester].—*Winch. Sch. Gl.*

Cute [keut], *adj.* acute. *Ak. Com.

Cut-thorn [kut-thaun], *sb.* the perambulation of the limits of the borough of Southampton is so called.—F. M. *Cut-thorn* is, in fact, the name of an enclosure which is one of the boundaries visited in the perambulation. Davies, *Hist. of Southampton*, p. 50 and *passim*.—W. H. C.

Cuttran, Cutty [kut-ran, kut'i], *sb.* a wren. *Cutty* is the commoner term; *cuttran* is a contraction of *cutty-wren*.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Dab [dab], *sb.* (1) A blow. Ex. 'A geart *dab* in the chaps.'
(2) A proficient. Ex. 'He's a *dab* at that work.'—J.

Dabster [dab'stur], *sb.* a proficient. *Ak.

Daddick [dad'ik], *sb.* rotten wood. *Ak.

Daddicky [dad'iki], *adj.* decayed, rotten. *Ak. Ex. 'Daddicky wood.'—Wise.

- Daffodil** [daf'odil], *sb.* *Fritillaria Meleagris*. See **Cowslip**.
- Daglets** [dag'lutz], *sb. pl.* icicles. *Ak.
- Dain** [dain], *v. a.* to sharpen, or beat out, a pick, fork, hoe, &c.—N. H.
- Darks** [daaks], *sb. pl.* nights on which the moon does not shine. Used by sailors and smugglers.—Cooper.
- Darling** [daa'lin], *sb.* the smallest or youngest of a farrow or litter of pigs, &c.—Cooper; Wise.
- Dawg** [daug], *sb.* a dog.
- Dead-horse** [ded'haus], *sb.* To 'work out a *dead-horse*,' is to work out an old debt.—Cooper. To ride the *dead-horse* is to be behind-hand.—J.
- Dead-man** [ded'man], *sb.* the line of string marking the next course of bricks, in bricklaying.—N. H.
- Dead Man's Hands** [ded-manz handz], *sb. pl.* *Orchis masculu*.—J. B.
- Dean** [deen], *sb.* a hollow among downs. As *Finch-dean*, *Bram-dean*.—J.
- Deaw** [di'au?], *sb.* dew. A.S. *déaw*. *Ak.
- Deaw-bit** [di'au-bit?], *sb.* a **dew-bit**, *q. v.* *Ak.
- Deaw-bitter** [di'au-bit'r?], *sb.* a dew-beater; one who has large feet or who turns his toes out, so that he brushes the dew off the grass in walking. *Ak.
- Deaw-claw** (written *deaw-claw*), [di'au-klaw], *sb.* a dew-claw. *Ak. It means a bone or nail behind a deer's foot.—Webster. Also behind a dog's foot.—N. H.
- Decker, Dicker** [dek'ur, dik'ur], *v.* to ornament, to spangle. 'A lady's fingers are said to be *deckered* with rings, or the sky with stars.'—Wise, *New Forest*.
- Dedocky** [ded'oki], *adj.* failing, likely to die. Said of trees. 'That tree has been *dedocky* some time.'—N. H. See **Daddicky**.
- Dee** [dee], *sb.* day. So also *to-dee*, *to-day*.—Cooper.
- Deedily** [dec'dili], *adv.* diligently; it applies to anything done with a profound and plodding attention, or an action which engrosses all the powers of the mind and body. See note to *Our Village Sketches*, by Mary Russell Mitford, vol. i. p. 244.—F. M.
- Deedy** [dec'di], *adj.* diligent, plodding, attentive. Ex. said of a servant: 'She's *very deedy*.'—N. H.
- Deer's-milk** [dee'rz-milk], *sb.* wood-spurge; *Euphorbia amygdaloides*. 'So called from the white viscous juice which exudes from its stalks when gathered.'—Wise, *New Forest*.
- Denial** [denei'ul], *sb.* an encumbrance. Ex. 'His children be a great *denial* to 'un.'—J.
- Desperd** [desp'urd], *adj.* desperate. *Ak.

Deusiers [deuz'yerz?], *sb. pl.* the valves of a pig's-heart. Grose says this is a corruption of *Jew's ears*. *Ak. A person with large ears is said to have *deusiers*.—Wise.

Devil's Coach-wheels [dev'ulz-koa'ch-wheelz], *sb. pl.* *Ranunculus arvensis*. Hayling Isld. Dr. Bromfield's MSS.—J. B.

Devil's-guts [dev'ulz-guts], *sb. pl.* the dodder plant. *Cuscuta Europæa*.—J.

Devil's purses [dev'ulz-purs'iz], *sb. pl.* skate-eggs, commonly found empty on the sea-shore.—F. M. Also called *Mermaid's-purses*, and in some places *Skate-barrows*, from a fancied resemblance to a hand-barrow.

Dew-beater. See **Deaw-bitter**.

Dew-berries [deu'beriz], *sb. pl.* The large wild berry resembling the bramble-berry, but generally growing closer to the ground.—F. M. *Rubus cosius*. See *Dew-berry* in Halliwell. In a letter in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, Feb. 1836, p. 126, the writer says that, in Sussex, the *dewberry* is the *gooseberry*, and refers to Culpepper's *Herbal*.

Dew-bit [deu'bit], *sb.* the first meal in the morning, not so substantial as a regular breakfast.—Halliwell; Wise, *New Forest*, p. 193. *Ak. defines it—a breakfast, a meal taken while the dew is on the grass; on which Wise notes—only in hay and corn harvest. See **Deaw-bit**.

Dew-claw. See **Deaw-claw**.

Dew-cup [deu'kup], *sb.* the first allowance of beer to harvestmen.—Halliwell, s. v. *dew-drink*.

Dey-hus [dai'us], *sb.* a dairy. *Ak. (who writes *Da'us*, *Day'us*, *Deyhus*).

Dik [dik], *sb.* a ditch.—Cooper.

Dill-cup [dil'kup], or **Yellow-cup**, *sb.* *Ranunculus arvensis*; the 'tufted crow-toe' of Milton (*Lycidas*, 143).—Wise, *North Hants*.

Dillijon [dil'ijaun], *sb.* a heavy two-wheeled cart. The similarity of this word to the French *diligence* is apparent. *N. and Q.* 1st Ser. v. 251. The writer had only heard it at Fullerton, a secluded spot in Hampshire.

Dirt [durt], *sb.* loose earth, or mould; it has no reference to want of cleanliness.—N. H.

Dis-sight [dis'seit], *sb.* a blemish, a disfigurement. Ex. 'twill be no *dis-sight* to cut that tree.'—N. H.

Dis-remember [dis-rememb'ur], *v.* to forget.—J.

Dish-washer [dish-wash'ur], *sb.* the wagtail; doubtless from the constant sweeping motion of the tail. *Ak. In Hants, the wagtail is also called 'Molly *dish-washer*.'—Wise.

Doaty [doati], *adj.* unsound, decayed, rotten. Applied to wood.—N. H.

Dock [dok], *sb.* *Rumex sanguineus*, to which great medicinal virtues are attributed by the country people. A decoction of dock-root, called 'dock-root tea,' is considered an excellent purifier of the blood; and the leaf is supposed to be good for the sting of a nettle. When a child is stung, he plucks a dock-leaf, and, laying it on the part affected, sings—

'Out 'ettle, in dock,
 Dock shall ha' a new smock;
 'Ettle zhant ha' narrun [ne'er a one]!'

See the expression 'Nettle in, doke out' in Chaucer's *Troil. and Cress.* ed. Bell, vol. v. p. 196. *Ak.

Dock, *v.* to dock a book, to tear out the leaves.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.*

Dock-yard mead [dok-yaad-meed], *sb.* as recently as thirty or forty years ago every labourer was either a poacher or smuggler, very often a combination of the two; and to this day various fields far inland, are still called the *dockyard-mead*.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 170 (A.D. 1863).

Doe [doa], *sb.* the female of the buck, i. e. of the stag-beetle.—Wise, *New Forest*. See **Buck**.

Doff [dauf], *v.* to do off; to doff the coat or hat. *Ak.

Dogberries [dog-beriz], *sb. pl.* the hips of the wild rose (*Rosa Canina*), the *dogrose*.—Wise.

Dogged [dog-ed], *adj.* (a disyllable), very, excessive; as 'dogged cute,' very acute. *Ak.

Dog's grass [dogz-graas], *sb.* *Cynosurus cristatus*. Holloway's *Dictionary*.—J. B.

Dogwood [dog-wuod], *sb.* *Rhamnus Frangula*. R. Turner, *Botanologia*, 1664.—J. B. But note that *dog* is often pronounced *daug* in North Hants.

Dole [doal], *sb.* food given in charity, at Christmas-tide.—N. H.

Dole [doal], *sb.* a stratagem, clever trick.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.* From *dolus*, a trick.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 422.

Dolifier [doal-ifeiur], *sb.* one who contrives a trick.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, *ibid.*

Doll [dol], *sb.* the smallest pig in a litter.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Dollop [dol-up], *sb.* (1) Cooper has *dallop*, a packet or lump of tea, weighing from 6 to 18 pounds, so packed for the convenience of smuggling. On which Wise notes—a *dollop* of tea was a certain weight, equal to 28 pounds in Hants.

(2) *sb.* A lump of anything. Ex. 'Them 'taters are *dollops* of flour.'
 —J.

Don [don], to do on, to put on. *Ak.

Donnarg [don-arg], *v.* to argue in an overbearing manner; to contradict (lit. to down-argue). Ex. 'He'd *donnarg* oon out of oon's Christian name.' See **Harg**.—Wise.

Donnings [don'ingz], *sb. pl.* things put on, clothes, apparel. *Ak.
See **Don**.

Dorymouse [dor'imous], *sb.* a dormouse.—Wise.

Dotchel [doch'ul], *sb.* a small animal of its kind.—N. H.

Dount [dount], *v.* to dent, dint, imprint.

'Here's the poor harmless hare from the woods that is tracked,
And her footsteps deep *dounted* in snow.'

Song in N. F., entitled 'A Time to Remember the Poor.'—Wise.

Dout [dout], *v. a.* to do out, put out, extinguish. Ex. 'We've *douted* the fire.'

Dovvel [dov'ul], *sb.* the devil. *Ak.

Down-along-volk [doun-ulong-voak], *sb.* the 'down-along-folk,' *i. e.* the inhabitants of Dorset and the West; opposed to *up-along-volk*, *i. e.* those in Surrey, Sussex, &c.—Wise.

Downarg. *Ak. See **Donnarg**. Also pronounced *downharg*.

Dowse [dous], *sb.* a blow; as, 'a *dowse* in th' chops,' a blow in the face. *Ak.

Dowse [dous], *v.* to beat down.—N. H.

Drag [drag], *sb.* a heavy harrow.—N. H.

Drag, *v. a.* to harrow with a drag.—N. H.

Draggle-tail [drag'l-tail], *sb.* a slattern.—J.

Drail [drail], *sb.* a land-rail. *N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 400. (A mere contraction.)

Drash [drash], *v.* to thrash.—Wise.

Drashel [drash'ul] *v.* a thrashel, *i. e.* a flail.—Wise.

Drattled [drat'ld], *pp.* used like 'hanged,' as a profane oath; as, 'No, I'll be *drattled* if her is.' In his *Glos.* Akerman gives — '*Drattle*, a corruption of a profane oath, "God throttle," but not thus understood now.' Probably it was *never* so understood, but is a mere variation of *dratted*, which is from *drat*, a corruption, I suppose, of 'God rot,' as it is also used in the form *drot*.—W. W. S.

Draut [draut], *sb.* the throat. *Ak.

Dray [drai], *sb.* (1) A squirrel's nest. 'A boy has taken three little squirrels in their nest, or *drey*, as it is called in these parts.'—White's *Nat. Hist. of Selborne*, Letter xxxiv. note, ed. 1843. Chiefly North Hants. In the New Forest they use *cage*.—Wise. In W. Browne's *Britannia's Pastorals*, Bk. i. 5, we read of a squirrel that he 'gets to the wood, and hides him in his *dray*.'—W. W. S.

(2) A prison.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Dredge [drej], *sb.* (1) Oats and barley mixed.—Cooper; See A. V. *Job* xxiv. 6 (margin). See **Drudge**.

(2) A bush-harrow.—J.

Drouth [drouth], *sb.* thirst. Cf. A.S. *drugað*. *Ak.

- Drouthy** [drout'i], *adj.* thirsty, dry. *Ak.
- Drow** [droa], *v.* to throw. See Akerman's *Wilts. Tales*, p. 170.
- Drowd**, *pp.* of *drow*, i. e. thrown. *Ak. Also used, I believe, for the *pt.* i. e. threw.
- Drove-road** [droav'road], *sb.* an unenclosed road over one field leading to another.—Cooper.
- Drucksy** [druk'si], *adj.* rotten, decayed, used especially of wood.—N. H.
- Drudge** [druj], *sb.* dredge, mingled corn, oats mixed with barley.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 193. See **Dredge**.
- Drudge** [druj], *v.* to harrow with bushes.—Cooper.
- Drug-bat** [drug-bat], *i. e.* a drag-bat, a drag for a wheel. See **Bat**.—Wise.
- Drumbledore** [drumb'ldoar], *sb.* the humble-bee. See **Dumble-dore**. Wise.
- Drunch** [drunch], *v.* to draw up, to press, to squeeze.—Wise, *New Forest*.
- Dry** [drei], *adj.* thirsty.—N. H.
- Drythe** [dreidh], *sb.* drought, thirst.—J.
- Dubbed** [dub'd], *adj.* blunt, without a point. *Ak.
- Dubbin o' drenk** [dub'n u drenk], *sb.* a mug of beer. *Ak. A half-pint of beer.—Wise.
- Dubby** [dub'i], *adj.* short, blunt, not pointed; as 'dubby fingers,' and 'dubby nose.'—Cooper.
- Dubersome** [deu'bursum], *adj.* doubtful.—J.
- Duck** [duk], *sb.* expression of face.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 422. Com. as a school-boy's word.
- Dudder, Duther** [dud'ur, dudh'ur], *v.* to confuse, deafen, confound with noise. *Ak.
- Duds** [dudz], *sb.* petticoats, clothes.—J. Com.
- Duffer** [duf'ur], *sb.* a pedlar; applied only to a seller, or rather hawker, of women's clothes.—Cooper.
- Dumble** [dumb'l], *adj.* stupid. *Ak. See **Dummell**.
- Dumble-dore** [dumb'l-doar], *sb.* (the humble-bee) a large species of wild bee, remarkable for the noise it makes in flying. The name is evidently expressive of the noise made by this insect. Forby elegant'y refers to the βομβεῦσα μέλισσα of Theocritus, but the Teut. *bommen*, *sonare*, appears to be its more immediate root.—F. M. *Dumb*, like *Hum* and *Boom*, is an imitative word.—W. W. S.
- Dummell** [dum'l], *adj.* slow to comprehend.—N. H. Cf. Ger. *dumm*.
- Dumpty** [dumpt], *adj.* blunt: comparative, *dumpter*.—N. H.

Dunch [dunch], *adj.* slow of comprehension ; deaf.—Cooper. Deaf, stupid. Ex. ‘*Dunch* as a bittle,’ *i. e.* deaf as a beetle. *Ak. Common in the New Forest.—Wise. Cf. ‘And all the daughters of music be deaf ; that is when the eares be dull and *dunch*.’—Newton, *An Herball to the Bible* [1587] p. 237. The allusion is to Ecclesiastes xii. 4, where the Vulgate has ‘*Obsurdescent omnes filiae carminis.*’

Dunch-dumpling [dunch-dump·lin], *sb.* a hard dumpling, made of flour and water. *Ak.

Dunnamany [dun·u·men·i], *for* ‘I don’t know how many.’—Cooper.

Dunnamuch [dun·u·much], *for* ‘I don’t know how much.’—Cooper.

Dunnies [dun·iz], *sb. pl.* *Petasites vulgaris*.—J. B.

Dwarf-elder [dwaurf-eld·ur], *sb.* *Ægopodium Podagraria*. ‘The common name throughout Hants.’—Dr. Bromfield, *Flora Vectensis*, 202.—J. B.

Eairts [airtz], *sb.* (1) Stubble.

(2) That which is refused at meals.—N. H. *i. e.* orts.

Earth [urth], *sb.* to one, two, three earths, means to plough the ground once, twice, or thrice ; to sow after one, two, or three ploughings.—Lisle.

Earth-nuts [urth-nuts], *sb. pl.* the tubers of *Enanthe pimpinelloides*. Dr. Bromfield in *Phytologist*, O. S. iii. 260.—J. B.

Easy [ee·zi], *adv.* easily ; for which it is generally used in N. H. Ex. ‘He ll *easy* walk that far.’ ‘That can *easy* be mended.’

Eath, or Yeath, *sb.* earth. *Ak.

Edge-grown [edj-groan], *adj.* coming up uneven ; not ripening together.—Lisle.

Een-a-most [een·u·moast], even almost, nearly.—Cooper.

Ees [ees], *sb.* an earth-worm.—J. Halliwell and Wright spell it *Eace*.

Eez [eez], *adv.* yes. *Ak.

Effet [ef·ut], *sb.* an eft, a kind of lizard. A.S. *Efeta*.—N. H. Also *Ak. and N. F.

Elam [eal·um], *sb.* a handful of thatch. ‘Common in the New Forest. Three *elams* make a bundle, and 20 bundles a score, and 4 scores a ton.’—Wise, *New Forest*. See *Yelm* in Halliwell.

Eldern [el·durn], *sb.* an elder-tree. *Ak.

Eldern, *adj.* anything made of the elder-tree. *Ak.

Ellum [el·um], *sb.* elm, the elm-tree.—N. H.

Elm. See **Helm**.

Elmin [el·mun], *adj.* made of elm. Also *sb.* ‘an *elmin* tree,’ an elm-tree. *Ak. As an adjective it should, no doubt, be spelt *Elmen*; as ‘Oaken,’ ‘Beechen,’ ‘Golden,’ &c.—W. H. C.

Emmet [em·ut], *sb.* an ant.—Wise.

Emmet-humps [em·ut-humps], *sb. pl.* anthills.—Wise.

Empt [empt], *v. a.* to empty, to void, to pour out. *Ak.

Enjoy [enjoy], *v.* to thrive, to grow freely. Used of plants. Ex. ‘They oaks do seem to *enjoy* the’selves.’—N. H.

Erishes [erishuz], *sb. pl.* stubble.—N. H.

Ershe [ursh], *sb.* stubble.—Lisle. See **Erishes**.

Eten-bird [ee·tn-burd], *little, sb.* the wryneck. ‘Known in the New Forest as the “Little Eten bird,” and from its cry the “Weet-bird.”’—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 310. See also **Barley-bird** and **Felling-bird**.

Ether [edh·ur], *sb.* a piece of pliant underwood wound between the stakes of a new-made hedge.—Cooper. They speak of an ‘*ether*-hedge,’ *i. e.* a hedge made like a hurdle.—Wise. From A.S. *eder*, a hedge. *Ak. In a ‘stake and *ether* hedge,’ the stake is the upright, the *ether* the horizontal twisted rod. ‘When you intend to stock a pool with carp or tench, make a close *ethering* hedge, across the head of the pool, about a yard distance off the dam, and about three feet above the water.’—Bowlker, *qu.* in *Isaac Walton*, pt. i. ch. 20.

Ether [edh·ur], *v.* to bind hedges with flexible rods called *ethers*.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 193.

Eve-jar [eev·jaa], *sb.* the goat-sucker. See **Puckeridge**.

Evet. See **Effet**.

Eye [ei], *sb.* ‘A light *eye*,’ a break in the clouds.—Wise.

Eyoty [ei·uti], *adj.* like an eyot or island. Ex. ‘That *eyoty* piece near the ford.’—N. H.

Fag [fag], *v.* to reap oats.—*N. and Q.* 1st Ser. 400. Corn cut with the sickle is said to be *fagged*.—Wise.

Faggot [fag·ut], *sb.* a ‘trimmed’ bundle of fire-wood. *Ak. See **Bavin**. The word *faggot* is never used in North Hants; ‘bavin’ is the term universally employed.—W. H. C.

Faggot [fag·ut], *sb.* a term of reproach [to a female] —J.

Faggots [fag·utz], *sb. pl.* a savoury mess of liver and onions.—J.

Fairy-butter [fair-i-but·ur], *sb.* *Tremella*.—J. *T. Nostoc*?

Fairy’s Bath [fair-iz-baath], *sb.* *Peziza coccinea*.—J.

Fall [faul], *sb.* the time of cutting timber.—Cooper.

Fall [faul], *sb.* a valley.—F. M.

Fallals [fal'alz], *sb. pl.* the *mundus muliebris* [a woman's ornaments]. Forby limits it to flaunting and flaring ornaments, and derives it from the Lat. *phaleræ*; but this is very doubtful.—F. M.

Fardel [faa'dul], *sb.* a part. Certain classes were divided into three *fardels*, or parts, for the examination.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.*

Fashion [fash'un], *sb.* a corruption of *farcey*, a disease in horses. *Ak. Akermann relates the following:—An old Wilts farmer, when his grand-daughters appeared before him with any new piece of finery, would ask what it all meant. The girls would reply, '*fashion*, gran' vather,' when the old man would rejoin, 'Ha! many a good horse has died o' th' *fashion*!'

Fat flab [fat flab], *sb.* a cut off the fat part of a breast of mutton.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 423.

Fat hen [fat hen], *sb.* *Chrysanthemum segetum* [?].—J. B.

Favour [faiv'ur], *v.* to resemble, to be like. Ex. 'He very much *favours* his mother.'—J.

Fay [fai], *v.* to act or work notably. 'It *fays* well'; it works well; it answers.—Cooper. So also, 'it don't *fay* at all.'—Wise. Cf. Fr. *faire*.

Fearful [feer'fuol], *adj.* timorous, timid; 'a *fearful* man,' a timid man. The word occurs in 3 *Hen.* VI. v. 4.

Fearn [vee'urn], *sb.* fern.—N. H.

Featish [fee'tish], *adj.* fair, tolerable, middling. Ex. 'How be 'ee?' '*Featish*, thank'e.'—'There's a *featish* crop of grass yonder.'—Chaucer has *fetis*; Prol. 157. *Ak.

Feck [fek], *sb.* a pointer.—J.

Feck, *adj.* worthless.—J.

Felling-bird [fel'ing burd, vel'ing burd], the wryneck, *Yunx torquilla*. Sometimes called the stripping-bird. It derives these names from its note being first heard about the time (April) when oaks are *felled*, and the bark *stripped*.—N. H.

Fen [fen], abbreviated from Fend or Defend; an expression in frequent use among schoolboys, and applied in various ways. See **Let** and **Sweal**. *Ak. gives the form *fend*; it is short for *defend*. See **Fingy**.

Fenny [fen'i, ven'i], *adj.* mouldy. Ex. 'blue *vennied* cheese.'—J.

Fern-owl [furn-oul], *sb.* the goat-sucker. See **Puckeridge**.

Fescue [fes'keu], *sb.* a kind of grass (Lat. *Festuca*).—J.

Fess [fes], *adj.* used among schoolboys to express—confident, presumptuous. 'You are very *fess*.' Probably a corruption of *fierce*.—F. M. To be *fess* is to be set up, elated, in high spirits.—Wise.

Fessy [fes'i], *adj.* (1) Proud, upstart.

(2) Put out, flurried; 'fashed,' as the Scotch would say.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Fetch [fech], *sb.* a trick.—J.

Fetch [fech], *v.* used with reference to churning butter. 'To *fetch* the butter,' to raise the cream into a certain consistency.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Feyer [vei'ur], *sb.* a fair. Ex. 'Be'est a-gwine to *feyer*.'—N. H.

Fid [fid], *sb.* a piece. Ex. 'A *fid* of cheese.'—J.

Fig [fig], *sb.* a raisin. A *figgèd* cake, a plum-cake, made with raisins and currants. A *figgèd* pudding, a plum-pudding.

File [feil], *sb.* a deep cunning person. So a hare is said 'to run her *file*,' i. e. foil.—Cooper.

Fingers-and-Thumbs [fin'gurz-and-thumz], *sb. pl.* *Lotus corniculatus*.—J. B.

Finjy [finji], a corruption of '*fen I* [or rather of '*fend I*']; when some one of a number of boys had something unpleasant to do, the one who said *finjy* last had to do it.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.* See **Fen**. Adams gives it as *finge*, and imagines it to be the Latin rendering of *feign*.—*Wykehamica*, p. 423.

Fir-apples [fur-ap'lz], *sb. pl.* cones of *Pinus sylvestris*.—Holloway's *Dictionary*.—J. B.

Fir-needles [fur-nee'dlz], *sb. pl.* the leaves of the Scotch Fir, *Pinus sylvestris*.—N. H.

Fire-bladder [feir-blad'ur], *sb.* a pimple or eruption on the face.—Wise, *New Forest*. See **Bunch** and **Bladder**.

Firk [furk], *v.* A dog is said to *firk* himself when searching and scratching for fleas on his body.—Wise.

Fit [fit], *adj.* a *fit* time, i. e. a long time; *fit* deal of trouble, i. e. much trouble.—N. and Q. 1st S. x. 120.

Fitten [fit'un], *sb.* a pretence. *Ak.

Fitten [fit'n], *part. pres.* fit, proper.—Cooper. Put for *fittin'*, i. e. *fitting*.

Fiz-gig [fiz-gig], *sb.* a whirligig; a round piece of iron or brass, serrated at the rim; through two holes near the centre, a piece of whip-cord is passed. When set in motion by the twisting of the string, either in the air or in water, it makes a whizzing, hissing, or *fizzing* noise.—F. M.

Flags [flagz], *sb. pl.* (1) The pieces of turf which are pared off, in burning land. 'The practice of harrowing after burning shakes much earth from the *flags*.'—Driver's *General View of Agriculture in Hants* (London, 1794), p. 88.—W. W. S.

(2) The leaves of *Typha latifolia*. Dr. Bromfield's MSS.—J. B.

Flannel-plant [flan'l-plaant], *sb.* *Verbascum Thapsus*.—Dr. Bromfield in *Phytologist*, O.S. iii. 598.—J. B.

Flapper [flap'ur], *sb.* a young bird that has just taken wing, but cannot fly fast.—Cooper. Applied in Hants to young wild-ducks, as, 'To go a *flapper*-shooting.'—Wise.

Flead [flead], *sb.* the fat inside the skin of a pig.—J.

Fleck [flek], *sb.* (1) The fat of a pig before it is boiled down into lard. *Ak. has the spelling *flick*, *vlick*.

(2) The fur of the hare.—J.

Fleet [fleet], *sb.* (1) A sheet of water.—N. H.

(2) A ditch filled by tide.—J.

Fleet [fleet] *v.* to float.—Cooper.

Flem [flem], *sb.* a 'fleam,' or farrier's lancet, for bleeding cattle. *Ak.

Flem-stick [flem-stik], *sb.* the small stick used for striking the *flem* into the vein. *Ak.

Flew [floo] *adj.* puny, weak.—N. H. See **Flue**.

Flick [flik], *sb.* a thin membrane.—J.

Flick, *v. a.* (1) To inflict a smart, stinging pain, by striking the hand, &c. with [the corner or end of a] silk-handkerchief or other article.

(2) To strike a horse a sharp stroke with the end of the lash of a whip.—N. H.

(3) *v. n.* to flutter.—Blackmore's *Craddock Nowell*, ii. p. 63.

Flick. See **Fleck**.

Flicking-comb [flik'in-koam], *sb.* a large-toothed comb.—J.

Flipper-de-flapper [flip'ur-di-flap'ur], *sb.* noise and confusion caused by show.—Cooper.

Flisky [flisk'i], *adj.* small, minute; as 'flisky rain,' *i. e.* fine rain.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Flitch [flich], *sb.* a plank cut from the middle of a tree. Ex. 'We'll get a good *flitch* out of that 'ere tree.'—N. H.

Flitch, *adj.* (1) Impertinent, busy, lively.—*Ak.

(2) Good-natured, good-humoured. Ex. 'You are very *flitch* to-day,' *i. e.* good-natured.—Wise, *New Forest*. Hence—

(3) Over-friendly. Ex. 'Don't be too *flitch* wi'un.'—J.

Flitterings [flit'uringz], *sb. pl.* the tops of oak-trees when lopped.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 183.

Flitter-mouse [flit'ur-mous], *sb.* a bat. Cf. Germ. *Fledermaus*.—N. H.

Flitterns [flit'urnz], *sb. pl.* oak saplings. 'Oak-trees and clean oak *flitterns* with their tops, lops, and bark.'—*Bill of Sale at Hursley*, June 1876. Asking a man exactly what was meant by *flitterns*, I was told that they would be so called until they were as thick as, or thicker than, a man's leg.—W. F. Rose.

Floddy [flod'i], *adj.* plump, stout. Ex. 'They pigs be *floddier* than yourn.'—N. H.

Flook [flook], *sb.* a hydatid worm found in the livers of rotten sheep. *Ak. Com. See **Fluders**.

- Flop** [flop], *adv.* plump, flat.—F. M. Ex. 'To fall *flop* down.'
- Flounders** [floun'durz], *sb. pl.* animals found in the livers of rotten sheep.—Cooper. They are called *flocks* or *fluders* in Hants.—Wise. See **Fluders**.
- Flouse** [flous], *v.* to dabble, splash, play in the water; said of children, ducks, &c. splashing in the water.—Wise.
- Floush-hole** [floush-hoal], a hole that receives the waste water from a mill-pond, and into which it flows with great violence.—Cooper.
- Flucks** [flukz], *v. a.* to peck in anger like a hen. Ex. 'Th' old hen *flucksed* 'un.'
- Fluders** [flood'urz], *sb. pl.* worms, which on certain land get into the livers of sheep, when the animal is said to be *cothed*. Called also *flocks* and *flounders*.—Wise, *New Forest*. See **Cothe**.
- Flue** [floo], *adj.* washy, weakly, liable to catch cold, tender. Ex. 'That horse is very *flue*.'—Cooper. Also called *fluey* [floo'i].—Wise. See **Flew**.
- Fluff** [fluf], *sb.* the nap of a coat, or any light gossamer substance.—F. M.; Com.
- Flush** [flush], *adj.* fledged. *Ak.
- Flush**, *adj.* even or level.—Cooper. Probably general among mechanics. '*Flush*, a term common to workmen, and applied to surfaces which are on the same plane.'—Weale's *Dict. of Terms in Architecture*, &c. 5th ed.
- Flying-snakes** [flei-in-snaikz], *sb. pl.* dragon-flies.—Wise.
- Fob** [fob], *v.* to froth as beer.—Cooper. Ex. 'How the beer *fobs*!'—Wise.
- Fogey** [foa'gi], *adj.* passionate.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 190.
- Foldshore** [foal'dshor], *sb.* the stake, or shore, which supports the hurdle of the sheepfold.—N. H.
- Fool** [fool], *sb.* a wag; a witty person; one who diverts the company. Ex. 'He do make me laugh so, he be such a *fool*.'—N. H. It has, in this sense, no reference to want of intellect.
- Footy** [foo'ti], *adj.* foolish.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 190. Paltry, trifling, valueless. *Ak. Silly, foolish, beneath notice.—Cooper. Also, contemptibly small.
- Fore-right** [foa'r-reit], *adj.* headstrong.—Cooper. In 'Hants a *fore-right* person is an idiot, or a simple person, viz. one that without consideration runs headlong and does things hand over head.'—Dr. Pegge, *Glos. of Kenticisms*; E. D. S, *Glos. O. 3*.—W. W. S.
- Fork** [fauk], *sb.* a digging fork with three tines. See **Prong**.—N. H.
- Fotch** [foch], *pt. t.* of *vb.* to fetch.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 190.
- Fotched** [foch'd], *pr.* of fetch.—N. H.
- Foust** [foust], *v. n.* to become musty or mouldy.—N. H.

Fousty [fou'sti], *adj.* musty, mouldy.—N. H.

Fowsty [four'sti], *adj.* musty, ill-savoured. It is also spoken of the asthma called the *fowst*, and a person is said to be *fowsty* when he has a fit of it.—F. M.

Fractious [frak'shus], *adj.* quarrelsome, fretful. *Ak. But this is general.

Frail [frail], *sb.* a rush basket, in which labourers carry their food. Ex. 'And in his *frail* a most glorious dinner, hanging on a hedge-stake.'—Blackmore's *Craddock Nowell*, iii. p. 65.

Fray [frai], *v. a.* to frighten. See **Bird-fraying**.—N. H.

Fresh [fresh], *sb.* homebrewed small-beer, requiring to be drunk new or fresh.—Cooper.

Fresh liquor, *sb.* unsalted hog's fat. *Ak.

Frim [frim], *adj.* growing fast, full of sap.—N. H.

Fringed water-lilies [frinj'd wau'tur li'liz], *Menyanthes nymphoides*, *sb.* the buckbean.

Frit [frit], *pp.* as *adj.* frightened.—*N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 120. See **Frought**.

Fritch [frich], *adj.* intimate, sociable.—Grose; F. M. The same as **Flitch**. Ex. 'You are very *fritch* with your advice,' *i. e.* very forward or impertinently busy.—Wise. See **Flitch**.

Frith [frith], *sb.* copse-wood.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 183.

Frithing [fridh'ing], *part. pr.* cutting underwood.—Blackmore's *Craddock Nowell*, iii. 64.

Froar [froar], *pp.* frozen. *Ak.—Wise.

Fromward or **Frommard** [frum'urd], *sb.* a tool used in lath-rending or cleaving.—N. H.

Frought [fraut], *pp.* frightened.—*N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 120. Sometimes pronounced *Frit*.

Frout [frout], *adj.* angry.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.*

Frow [frou], *adj.* apt to break off short.—N. H.

Frum [frum], *adj.* fresh, juicy; applied to corn, grass, vegetables, &c. *Ak. Apples from the tree are said to be *frum*. See **Frim**.

Frump [frump], *sb.* a cross old woman.—F. M.

Frying-pans [frei'in-panz], *sb. pl.* the 'cups' of acorns.—Wise.

Fudgy [fudji], *adj.* irritable, fretful, uneasy. Ex. 'They young cows are apt to be *fudgy* in milking.'—N. H.

Funch [funch], *v. a.* to push rudely. Ex. 'He *funched* me, an' I *funched* 'un agin.'—J. A mispronunciation for punch.

Furk [furk], *v.* to expel; to be *furked*, to be expelled.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.* [Old Eng. *firke*, to drive away.]

Furl [furl], *v.* to throw. Ex. 'He *furled* a geart stick at his head.'
—J. (Probably a mispronunciation of Hurl.)

Furze [fuz], *sb.* *Ulex europæus*.—R. Turner, *Botanologia*, 1664.
—J. B. *Ak. gives the pron. 'fuz.' So pronounced, but in North Hants the *Ulex* is generally called Gorse.

Furze-hacker [fuz-hak'ur], *sb.* the bird whinchat; so called from its cry.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 270.

Furze-jack [fuz-jak], *sb.* the whinchat.—N. H.

Fusty [fust'i], *adj.* thirsty. *Ak.

Gaany [gaan'i], *adj.* sticky.—N. H.

Gaa oot [gaa oot], *interj.* go out, go outwards; addressed to horses in a team. The opposite to *coom hedder*, come hither. *Ak.

Gaby, *sb.* a stupid or clumsy fellow. *Ak. Com.

Gaffer [gaf'ur], *sb.* grandfather.—Cooper.

Gag [gag], *v.* to choke; like a dog or cat in eating greedily.—J.

Gait [gait], *sb.* a crotchet, a whim. 'When a person has done anything foolish, he says—"This is a *gait* I have got."'
—Wise, *New Forest*.

Gale [gail], *sb.* an old bull, castrated.—Grose; Warner; F. M.

Gall [gaul], *sb.* a disease in the oak tree.—W. H. C.

Galley [gal'i], *v.* to frighten.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 165. *Ak. gives—'gallered, gallowed, frightened.' Chatterton has the word, which he no doubt picked up at Bristol.

'List! now the thunder's rattling noisy sound
Moves slowly on, and then, full-swollen, clangs;
Shakes the high spire, and lost, expended, drowned,
Still on the *gallurd* ear of terror hangs.'

Chatterton's Works, ed. Skeat, ii. 112.

See also *Trans. of the Phil. Soc.*, 1858, pt. i. pp. 123, 124, with reference to *gallow* in Shakespeare's *King Lear*, iii. 2.

Galley, *v. a.* to drive away. Ex. 'Galley them pigs out o' the peasen.'—J. Evidently a second meaning of the same verb.

Galley-baggar [gal'i-bag'ur], *sb.* a scarecrow.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 165. *Ak. gives the form *galley-crow*. Evidently compounded from the preceding.

Gallows [gal'uz], *sb.* a frame formed by fixing four poles, two and two, in the ground, crossed X wise, and laying another pole across, against which planks or boards are set when sawn out, to dry.—N. H.

Galls [gaulz], *by*, *interj.* 'By Galls!' an oath.—Wise.

Gambril [gam'brel], *sb.* a spreader.—J.

- Gameling** [gam·ulin], romping about.—Cooper. Used of children playing.—Wise. Merely a corruption of *gambolling*.
- Games** [gainz], *sb. pl.* tricks. Ex. 'He played strange games wi' 'un.'—N. H.
- Gamesome** [gai·umsum], *adj.* forward, dissolute.—N. H.
- Gammer** [gam·ur], *sb.* grandmother.—Cooper.
- Gammocky** [gam·uki], *adj.* wild, full of tricks. Ex. 'Most boys be *gammocky* at first.'—N. H.
- Gant** [gaant], *adj.* gaunt; thin, lean, long-legged.—Cooper.
- Garn** [gaan], *sb.* a garden. *Ak.
- Gawney** [gaun·i], *sb.* a simpleton. *Ak. A stupid person.—N. H.
- Gear** [geer], *sb.* the harness of horses, &c. *Ak.
- Gearn** [gairn], *sb.* a garden.—N. H.
- Geart** [gurt], *adj.* great.—N. H.
- Gee** [jee], *v.* to agree, to go on well together. *Ak.
- Genuine** [gen·euin], *sb.* praise. The adjective 'immense' was prescriptively attached to it. Ex. 'He got immense *genuine* for his voluntary from the Doctor.'—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 424.
- Gettet** [get·et], *pp.* or *adj.* sprung, or slightly cracked.—Wise, *New Forest*.
- Gibber** [jib·ur], *sb.* foolish talk.—Wise.
- Gie** [gee], *v.* to give. *Ak.
- Giggle** [gig·l], *v.* to stand awry, to stand crooked. Especially of small things, which do not stand upright.—Wise, *New Forest*.
- Gild-cups** [gild·kupz], *sb. pl.* buttercups and marsh marigolds. The latter are sometimes called *halcups*. 'Mardon-ground, that takes more pride in the company of the cowslipp, then the *gilt-cup* which carrieth the garland from the rest.'—Vaughan (of New Court); *Herefordsh. Waterworks*, sig. Q. 2.
- Gill-go-by-ground** [jil-goa-bei-ground], *sb.* *Nepeta glechoma*.—R. Turner, *Botanologia*, 1664.—J. B.
- Gimmel** [gim·l], *sb.* a 'gambrel,' an iron or wooden splinter used in hanging up a pig, sheep, &c. by the tendons of the hock. *Ak.
- Girt**, *adj.* See **Geart**.
- Glinicy** [glins·i], *adj.* smooth, slippery; applied only to ice.—Cooper.
- Glope** [gloap], *v.* to spit.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.*
- Gloxing** [gloks·in], *sb.* the noise made by falling, gurgling water.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 186. *Ak. has '*Glox*,—the sound of liquids when shaken in a barrel.'
- Glum** [glum], *adj.* dull, heavy, out of spirits, sulky, gloomy.—Cooper. Com.

Glutch [gluch], *v.* (1) to stifle a sob.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 190.

(2) To swallow. *Ak.

Gnash [nash], *adj.* crude, raw.—Lisle.

Goadsman [goad-zmun], *sb.* the driver of an ox-team. Ex. 'Thee'st a kind-hearted goadsman as ever went to field.'—Horace Smith's *New Forest*. A novel. 1829. ii. p. 22.

God A'mighty's colly-cow [god umeit'iz kol-i-kou], *sb.* the ladybird; *Coccinella septempunctata*; which it is considered unlucky to kill. Hants children repeat this rhyme:—

' God a'mighty's colly-cow,
Fly up to heaven;
Carry up ten pound,
And bring down eleven.'

They also use the common rhyme, quoted in Barnes.

God a'mighty's thumb-and-fingers, *sb.* *Lotus corniculatus*. See **Fingers**.

Goggle [gog'l], *sb.* shake, tremor. Ex. 'His head was all on a goggle,' said of a paralytick person.—N. H.

Goldcup [goa'ldkup], *sb.* *Ranunculus bulbosus* (and no doubt also *R. acris* and *R. repens*). Holloway's *Dictionary*.—J. B. Cooper says—
'The meadow ranunculus.'

Gold Heath [goa'ld heth] *sb.* *Sphagnum*.—J. B.

Gold- or Golden-Withy [goa'ld, goa'ldun-widhi], *sb.* *Myrica gale*.—J. B. The bog-myrtle, or sweet gale.

' Beneath their feet, the myrtle sweet
Was stamped in mud and gore.'

New Forest Ballad, by Charles Kingsley.

'It grows in all the wet places in the Forest, and is excessively sweet, the fruit being furnished with resinous glands.'—Wise, *New Forest*. It also grows in damp places in the fir woods and heaths in the north of the county, in the neighbourhood where Kingsley resided. Its sweet scent is very perceptible, especially after a shower, whether it be in fruit or only in leaf.—W. H. C.

Goldweed [goa'ldweed], *sb.* *Ranunculus arvensis*.—J. B.

Gomer [goa'mur], *sb.* (1) A pewter dish.

(2) A new hat.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.* Adams suggests 'go-homer' as the derivation.—*Wykehamica*, p. 424.

Gooding [guod'ing], *sb.* To 'go gooding' is when poor old women go about on St. Thomas's day to collect money for Christmas.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 178. The recipients are supposed to be the wives of holders of cottages—'goodmen,' *i. e.* house-holders (comp. St. Matt. xxiv. 43), and were called Goodwife or Goody. Hence the name. In old lists of *Goodings* of Bramshill, the recipients are all entered 'Goody so-and-so.'

Goose-gogs [goo'sgogz], *sb. pl.* gooseberries.—F. M.

Goslings [gos·linz], *sb. pl.* flowers of the willow.—J.

Gown [goun], *sb.* coarse brown paper.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 424.

Grab [grab], *v.* to rake up with the hands so as to soil them.—Cooper.
Cf. to *grub*, and Germ. *graben*, to dig.

Grabble [grab·l], *v.* to snatch or take roughly.—J.

Grabby [grab·i], *adj.* grimy, filthy, dirty.—Cooper. Cf. *grubby*.

Graff, Grampher [graaf, gram·fur], *sb.* a pig brought up by hand.
Wise, *New Forest*. See **Wosset**.

Graffage [graf·ej], *sb.* a railed fence at the junction of two ditches, or where a ditch abuts on a road at right angles.—N. H.

Graimed [grai·md], *adj.* begrimed, dirty. *Ak. Ak. has 'grained, dirty.'

Gramfer [gram·fur], *sb.* grandfather. *Ak.

Grammer [gram·ur], *sb.* grandmother. *Ak.

Grampher. See **Graff**.

Grandfather's beard [gran·faadhurz beerd], *sb.* a species of *Equisetum* (mare's-tail).—Wise.

Gray-bird [grai·burd], *sb.* a thrush.—Cooper.

Grete [greet], *sb.* mould.—Lisle.

Grey-mullet-hawk [grai·mul·ut·hawk], *sb.* the osprey, so called, near Christchurch, on account of his fondness for that fish.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 261.

Gringel [gring·ul], *sb.* the viper's bugloss; *Echium vulgare*. The word is rare; I have only heard it once or twice.—Wise.

Grip [grip], *sb.* (1) Corn is said 'to lie in *grip*,' i. e. to lie on the ground, before it is bound up in sheaf.—Lisle.

(2) 'A *grip* of wheat,' the handful of wheat grasped in reaping.
*Ak.

(3) A small ditch or drain.—Cooper.

Grip, *v. a.* to *grip* or to *grip* up, i. e. to take up the wheat, and put it into sheaf.—Lisle.

Gripe [greip], *sb.* an armful.—Lisle.

Grist, Griz [grist, griz], *v.* to gnash and show the teeth angrily. Cf. A.S. *tôpa gristbitung*, gnashing of teeth; St. Matt. xxv. 30. *Ak.

Grist, *sb.* both the wheat sent to the mill and the flour which comes back are so called. 'The toll is heavier than the *grist*,' is a common proverb in reference to foolish expense.—Wise.

Grizing [grei·zing], *sb.* the snarling of a dog.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 186.

Grommer [grom·ur], *v.* to make very grimy; said of dirt. Of dirty children it would be said, 'It's *grommered* in 'em.'—Wise.

Groom [groom], *sb.* a forked stick used by thatchers for carrying bundles of straw. Spelt *Grom*. *Ak. *E. D. S. B.* 3.

Gross [groas], *adj.* luxuriant, rank; applied to crops.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Ground-ash [ground ash], *sb.* a young ash sapling.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.*

Ground Elder [ground eld'ur], *sb.* *Ægopodium Podagraria*. 'The common name throughout Hants.'—Dr. Bromfield in *Flora Vectensis*, 202.—J. B.

Ground-hawk [ground hauk], *sb.* the goat-sucker. 'Known throughout the Forest as the *night-hawk*, *night-crow*, *ground-hawk*, from its habits and manner of flying.'—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 311. See **Puckeridge**.

Gull [gul], *sb.* a gosling; N. H. In S. Hants called also a *maiden*. *Gull* occurs frequently in Shakespeare.—Wise.

Gull [gul], *v.* to laugh, to sneer, to make mouths. *Ak. (who writes *gule*). *Ex.* 'You have no cause to *gull* us.'—Wise.

Gumbly [gum'bli], *adj.* or *adv.* confused or disorderly; spoken of fine work.—F. M.

Gummy [gum'i], *adj.* thick-ankled.—J.

Gumption [gum'shun], *sb.* ingenuity, common sense. *Ak. Nearly general.

Gunney [gun'i], *adv.* archly, cunningly. 'He looked *gunney* at me.'—Wise, *New Forest*.

Gunney [gun'i], *v.* to look archly, knowingly. 'He *gunney'd* at me,' he looked straight at me.—Wise, *New Forest*. Cf. *squiny* in Shakespeare.

Gurgeons [gur'junz], *sb.* pollard, coarse flour. *Ak.

Guzzle [guz'l], *v.* to drink voraciously. *Ak. Com.

Hack [hak], *v.* to reap beans; the reapers use two hooks, one to cut, and the other, an old one, to pull up the halm.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Hacker [hak'ur], *v.* to stutter, stammer.—Wise. See **Hakker**.

Hackle [hak'l], *sb.* the straw cover of a bee-hive; the straw covering of the apex of a rick. Cf. A.S. *hæcele*, a cloak, mantle. *Ak.

Hackle, *v.* to agree together.

Haft [haaft], *sb.* the handle of an axe, pick-axe, or mattock.—N. H. Cf. Germ. *haft*.

Hag [hag], *v.* to cut.—J. Evidently a mispronunciation for '*hack*.'

Hag, *sb.* a haw, or berry of the hawthorn.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 54. See below.

Hag-berry, Hogberry [hag'ber'i, hog'ber'i], *sb.* the berry of the white-thorn. See above.—Wise.

Haggils [hag'ilz], *sb. pl.* haws of the white-thorn, N. Hants.—Wise.

Haggises [hag'isuz], *sb. pl.* hips; the berries of the dog-rose (*Rosa canina*).—F. M.

Haggle [hag'l], *v.* to stand hard in dealing.—Cooper.

Hagler [hag'lur], *sv.* a farm-servant; a handy man.—J.

Halcups [hal'kups], *sb. pl.* marsh-marigolds (*Caltha palustris*). Called also *gold-cups*.—Wise.

Hakker [hak'ur], *v.* to tremble with passion. *Ak. Never used in this sense in North Hants. It probably means to be in such a passion that a person *hackers* (stammers) with rage.—W. H. C. See **Hacker**.

Halm [haum], *sb.* the stalks of beans, peas, &c. Cooper has it under the name '*haum*,' which is the universal pronunciation in N. Hants. Cf. A.S. *healm*. *Ak.

Hame [haim], *sb.* small pieces; in the phrase 'all to *hame*,' all to bits, said of broken glass. Perhaps from wheat running 'to *halm*,' pronounced *haim*.—Wise, *New Forest*. It is never so pronounced in North Hants.

Hames [haimz], *sb. pl.* the pieces of wood or metal attached to the collar of a horse, and to which the traces are attached. *Ak. has it.

Hand [hand], *sb.* performance, part, share. Ex. 'I had no *hand* in it.'

Handbolts [hand'boalts], *sb. pl.* handcuffs.—Wise.

Handy [hand-i], *adj.* skilful, clever. *Ak. Com.

Hangers [hang'urz], *sb. pl.* downs or hills. The *Hangers* near Bishop's Waltham are a line of downs on the road to Winchester. Somner in his *Dictionary* quotes from the book of Abingdon a passage relative to the passage of Cnut's army in 1015:—' & ferd to Lundene eal be norðan Temese & swa at þuruh Cleighangran.' *Cleighangre* is Clay-hill, in the parish of Wotton, Hertfordshire.—F. M. Cooper defines it as 'a hanging wood on a declivity of a hill.' Barnes has '*hangen*, the sloping side of a hill, called by the Germans *ein abhang*,' which is much more satisfactory. 'These *hangers* are woods on the sides of very steep hills. The trees and underwood *hang*, in some sort, instead of *standing* on it. Hence these places are called *hangers*.'—Cobbett's *Rural Rides*, p. 87.¹

Hanker [hank'ur], *v. a.* to wish. Always used with the preposition 'after' suffixed. Ex. 'To *hanker* after a thing' = to wish for it.—N. H.

Haps [haps] *sb.* a hasp. A.S. *hæps*. *Ak.

¹ Cobbett, though not a Hampshire man, was born and brought up in a parish adjacent to the boundary; lived much in the county; and must have been familiar with its dialect.

Hard [haad], *sb.* a gravelly landing-place in a harbour or creek.
Ex. 'Portsea *Hard*; Gosport *Hard*; Priddy's *Hard*.'—W. H. C.

Harg [haag], *v.* to argue. Ex. 'They'd *harg* me out o' my Christian name.' See **Donnarg**.—Wise.

Harl [haal], *sb.* the hock of a sheep.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Harl, *v.* to become knotted, or entangled.—Wise. *Ak. gives *harl*, knotted. 'All in a *harl*,' all in a tangle. See **Haul**.

Harnen [haarnun], *adj.* made of horn. *Ak. If a horse's skin is coarse, it is called *harnen*.—Wise.

Harts [haats], *sb. pl.* orts; fragments of broken victuals.—Cooper.
Ex. 'Who is going to eat your *harts*?'—Wise. See **Eairts**.

Harvest-lice [haarvest-leis], *sb. pl.* fruits of *Galium Aparine*, and *Agrimonia Eupatoria*.—J. B.

Hash [hash], *adj.* harsh, severe. *Ak. And also used in the sense of hard, not pliable. Ex. 'That rope's too *hash*.'—N. H.

Haskin [haskin], *sb.* an inferior kind of cheese.—Wise.

Haslet [haz'lit], *sb.* the edible entrails of a pig.—J.

Hassock [has'uk], *sb.* a tuft of rushes or sedges.—White's *Nat. Hist. of Selborne*; Letter viii. See **Torret**.

Hat [hat], *sb.* (1) A clump or ring of trees, *e. g.* the 'Dark *Hats*,' near Lyndhurst.

(2) Any small irregular mass of trees, as the 'Withy-Bed *Hat*,' in the valley, near Boldrewood.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 183.

Hatch [hach], *sb.* a half-door. The buttery-hatch, in old halls, was a half-door, with a ledge on the top. A.S. *hæc*, a grating. *Ak. Ex. 'I opened the top-hatch,' or, 'both *hatches*.'—Wise.

Hatch, *sb.* a gate. Generally a gate dividing parishes or manors. Ex. The *Hatch*-gate; the sign of a public-house at the place where the gate between Bramshill and Heckfield stood: Tyler's *Hatch*, the name of the gate between Bramshill and Swallowfield.—N. H.

Hatched [hach'd], *pp.* cut, trimmed; used of cutting and trimming bark for the market. See **Maiden-bark**.—Wise.

Hatch-hook [hach-hook], *sb.* the kind of bill-hook used for chopping oak-bark small for the tanner, termed *hatching* bark.

Haul [haul], *sb.* entanglement. 'It's all in a *haul*'; spoken of entangled yarn, cotton, &c.—F. M.

Haulm. See **Halm**.

Haunt [haunt], *v.* to *haunt* pigs or cattle in the New Forest, is to accustom them to repair to a certain spot, by throwing down beans or fodder there when they are first turned out.—F. M.

Haves [haavz], *sb. pl.* i. e. halves. The [Winchester] College name for half-boots.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 425.

Hawbuck [haɪˈbʊk], *sb.* a term of reproach; a hulking lout; a clown. Used by Cobbett in his writings, and in a novel (I forget the title) of which the scene is laid in the New Forest.—F. M.

Hay-hoa [haiˈhoa], *sb.* *Nepeta glechoma*.—R. Turner, *Botanologia*, 1664.—J. B.

Hayn, or **hayn up** [hain], *v. a.* to hedge in; to preserve grass grounds from cattle.—Lisle.

Hayward [haiˈwɜːd], *sb.* the warden of a common.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 166. An officer of a manor. See **Howard**.

Haze [haɪz], *v.* to dry; to ripen. Ex. ‘The corn be’ant *hazed* enough.’—J.

Heal [hiːl], *v. a.* to cover in. Ex. ‘To *heal* seed with harrows’ = to to cover it in.—Lisle.

Heart [haːt], *sb.* goodness, condition, as applied to land. A common covenant is to leave the land ‘in good *heart* and condition.’—Cooper.

Heart, *sb.* *Vaccinium Myrtillus*.—J. B. The bilberry.

Hearting, **Harting** [haːtɪn], *sb.* the gathering of bilberries; as, ‘to go *hearting*.’ It should rather be *harting*.—Wise, *New Forest*. See **Black-heart**.

Heart’s-ease [haːts-eez], *sb.* *Viola Tricolor*.—Halliwell; J. B.

Hearty [haːtɪ], *adj.* consisting of heart-wood; not sappy. Applied to trees, and to timber.—N. H.

Heath-cropper [heth-kropˈɜːr], *sb.* a small, poor horse. In Driver’s *Gen. View of Agriculture in Co. Hants* (London, 1794), p. 27, we are told that the small horses bred in Hampshire, ‘having scarcely anything to feed on but heath, have hence derived the appellation of *heath-croppers*.’—W. W. S.

Heath-poult [heth-poʊlt], *sb.* the black grouse; *Tetrax tetrix*, Lin.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 309.

Heaves [hiːvz], *sb.* hillocks, such as made by a mole. Mole-hillocks are called *Mole-heaves* or *Wont-heaves*.—Wise.

Hekth [hekθ], *sb.* height. *Ak.

Hedge Lilies [hedʒ lɪˈlɪz], *sb. pl.* *Convolvulus sepium*.—J. B.

Hedge-picks [hedʒˈpɪkz], *sb. pl.* the fruit of the common black-thorn or sloe (*Prunus spinosa*).—J. B.

Hee grass [hiːˈɡraːs], *sb.* stubble of grass.—Lisle.

Heel [hiːl], *v.* properly, to cover up; to *heel in* the bed-clothes means to tuck up the bed at the feet.—F. M. See **Heal**.

Heft [heft] *sb.* See **Haft**, which is often pronounced as above.

Heft, *sb.* weight. Ex. ‘The *heft* of the branches.’—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 188.

Heft, *v.* To lift a thing, so as to try the weight of it. Ex. 'To *heft* the bee-pots,' to lift the bee-hives to see how much honey they contain.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 188. Ex. '*Heft* un,' *i. e.* feel the weight of it. *Ak.

Heirs [hairz], *sb. pl.* young timber-trees.—Cooper. Saplings.

Hele [heel], *v.* to pour out of one vessel into another. *Ak.

Hell [hel], *sb.* a dark place in the woods.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Helm [helm], *sb.* halm or straw prepared for thatching.—Lisle.

Helm, *v.* To lay the straw in order for thatching.—Lisle.

Heltrot [hel-trot], *sb.* *Heracleum Sphondylium*.—J. B.

Henge [henj], *sb.* the liver and lights and fry of a pig or sheep. Ex. 'A sheep's head and *henge*.' 'A pig's *henge*.'—Wise.

Herder [hurd-ur], *sb.* a sieve. 'A rhyme about honey-combs or workings says:—

"Sieve upon *herder*,
One upon the other;
Holes upon both sides,
Not all the way though.
What may it be? See if you know?"

Wise, *New Forest*, p. 185.

Herence [her-uns], *adv.* hence. *Ak.

Hereright [hee-ureit], *adv.* on the spot. *Ak.

Heriff [her-if], *sb.* *Galium Aparine*.—J. B.

Heth [heth], *sb.* heath.—N. H.

Hiders-catch-winkers [heid-urz-kech-wink-urz], *sb.* the children's game of hide and seek.—Wise.

Highlows [hei-loaz], *sb. pl.* very thick, high shoes, *not* half boots.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.* See **Haves**.

Hike [heik], *v.* to go away; used in a contemptuous sense. Ex. '*Hike* off!' *i. e.* begone. Icel. *hika*, *hvika*, to quail, shrink, waver.—F. M. So also Cooper and *Ak.

Hile [heil], *sb.* (1) A sheaf of wheat.—Wise, *New Forest*.

(2) A shock of twelve sheaves.—J.

Hile [heil], *v.* to put up wheat into sheaves. Sheaves of barley or oats are called *pucks*.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Hil-trot [hil-trot], *sb.* the wild carrot; *Daucus carota*.—Wise, *New Forest*. But see **Heltrot**, where the name is more accurately allotted to a different plant.—W. H. C.

Hin [hin], *pron.* him; but (more commonly) it. Ex. 'Poor zowl on *hin*'; *i. e.* poor soul of him. 'I cānt aupen *hin*, maester,' I can't open it, master. A.S. *hine*, *hyne*, acc. sing. *Ak.

Hinge [hinj], *sb.* the heart, liver, and lungs of a sheep. *Ak. Also of a calf or bullock, or of a man.—Wise. See **Henge**.

Hint [hint], *v.* to lay up; to put together.—N. H.

Hit [hit], *sb.* a good crop. *Ak.

Hit, *v. n.* to look promising; said of crops. Ex. 'The apples *hit* well t' year.' *Ak. 'The corn *hit* well,' *i. e.* looks well.—Wise.

Hit, *v. a.* to throw, to pitch. Generally followed by a preposition. Ex. 'Hit 'un up.' So to *hit* out; or to *hit* away. Cf. Germ. 'Hebt es auf' = 'Lift it up.'—N. H.

Ho [hoa], *sb.* fuss, bustle. Ex. 'He made a great *ho* about it.' Evidently derived from the interjection *Ho!* See **A-ho**.

Hoar-withey [hoar-widh-i], *sb.* *Pyrus Aria*. The white-beam.—J. B.

Hob [hob], *sb.* a potato-*hob*, *i. e.* a place where potatoes are covered over.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 163.

Hob-lantern [hob-laan'turn], *sb.* a Will-o'-the-wisp, a Jack-o'-lantern. *Ak.

Hock [hok], *v.* to hack, to cut in a haggling unworkmanlike manner. *Ak.

Hocksing [hoks'in], *pt.* walking rudely, trespassing.—N. H.

Hocksing-up [hoks'in-up], *pt.* throwing down.—N. H.

Hog-berry. See **Hag-berry**.

Hog-fold [hog'foald], *sb.* a fold of young sheep.—N. H.

Hoggets, **Hog-colts** [hog'etz, hog'coaltz], *sb. pl.* colts of a year old.—Warner. O. Fr. *hogetz*.—F. M.

Hog-haghes, or **haws** [hog'haaz or hauz], *sb. pl.* fruit of *Crataegus Oxyacantha*.—Holloway's *Dictionary of Provincialisms*.—J. B.

Hogo [hoa'goa], *sb.* a bad smell.—F. M.

Hog-sheep [hog-ship], *sb. pl.* young sheep.—N. H.

Holl [hol], *v.* to hurl or throw.—Cooper.

Hollis [hol'is], *sb.* an oval pebble.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.*

Hollow [hol'ur], *v. n.* to cry out; to make a loud noise. Used of animals as well as of mankind. Ex. 'I heard the mare *hollowing*,' *i. e.* neighing. 'That cow was *hollowing*,' *i. e.* lowing. 'I don't want no children *hollowing* about here,' *i. e.* crying.

Holm-bush [hoam buosh], *sb.* an old holly. 'The expression "to rattle like a boar in a *holme-bush*" is a thorough proverb of the Forest district.'—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 179.

Holm [hoam], *sb.* *Ilex aquifolium*.—J. B.

Holm-frith [hoam-frith], *sb.* a holly-wood.—Blackmore's *Cradock Nowell*, ii. p. 62.

Holt [hoalt], *sb.* a wood on a hill.—J.

Holt, *interj.* hold! stop! *Ak.

Honeysuck [hun'isuk], *sb.* *Lonicera Periclymenum*.—Holloway's *Dictionary*.—J. B.

Honeysuckle [hun'isuk'l], *sb.* the louse-wort; *Pedicularis sylvatica*.—Wise. But in North Hants this name or the preceding is invariably applied to the *Lonicera*.—W. H. C.

Hoo [hoo], *sb.* simmering; as 'the kettle is on the hoo.' See below.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Hoo, *v.* to simmer, to boil.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Hooi [hoo'i], *sb.* the sound made by wind whistling round a corner, or through a keyhole.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Hook [huk], *v.* to strike with the horn. Cows are said to *hook* a person down, and to *hook* one another.—Wise. See *Hike* in Gloss. B. 5 (*E. D. S.*).

Hoop [hoop], *adv.* 'to go a-hoop,' i. e. to go where you like. 'He is going a-hoop,' i. e. is going to the bad.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Hoosbird [hoo'zburd], *sb.* the same as *wosbird*. 'A term of reproach; the meaning of which appears to be unknown to those who use it; it is evidently a corruption of *whore's bird*.'—Akerman's *Wiltsh. Gl.* Sir F. M. notes, in a copy of Akerman's *Springtide*, p. 27: 'So also in Hampshire, but pronounced *hoosbird*'—F. M. [i. e. hoo'zburd. Probably the *bird* is the Old Eng. *burd*, a young woman; and the primary signification, a bastard daughter.—W. W. S.].

Hop-abouts [hop'u'bouts], *sb. pl.* apple-dumplings.—F. M.

Hopfrog [hop'frog], *sb.* the common frog. The opposite term seems to be 'heavy-gaited toad' in *Shakespeare*.

Hop-scotch [hop'skoch], *sb.* a game played amongst schoolboys.—F. M. Com.

Hord for [haud for], *pp.* provided for.—Wise. *Ak. gives *Howed for*.

Horse [haus], *sb.* to put a frog or toad to death by placing it on the end of a balanced stick, and, by striking the other end smartly, sending the poor animal high into the air, of course killing it by the fall.—F. M. See **Spangwhew**, in *Glos. B.* 7.—E. D. S.

Horsebeech, **Husbeech** [haus'beech, hus'beech], *sb.* the hornbeam.—Cooper. *Carpinus betulus*.

Horse-lease [haus'leez]. See **Lease**.

Hort [haut], *v.* to hurt.—Cooper.

Hos-stenger [haus-steng'ur], *sb.* a horse-stinger, i. e. the dragon-fly. *Ak. Rather the horse-fly.—W. H. C. See **Startle-Bob**.

Hot-pot [hot'pot], *sb.* warmed ale and spirits.—Cooper. Not very common in Hants.—Wise.

Hough [huf], *v.* to breathe hard. Ex. 'It made me *hough* going up hill.'—J.

Housen [hou'zn], *pl.* of house. *Ak.

Housewallah [hous'wə-lur], *sb.* one who inhabits a house, in contradistinction to a dweller in a tent. Used commonly by the gypsy-tribes in North Hants.—W. H. C.

Housle [hou'zul], *v.* to hustle.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.*

How [hou], *pron.* who?—Cooper.

Howard [hou'urd ?], *sb.* a hay-ward (*q. v.*) or cattlekeeper.—*N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 400.

Huck [huk], *v. a.* to push, to lift, to gore as a cow. See **Hook**.—N. H.

Huckmuck [huk'muk], *sb.* a strainer used in brewing.—*Ak.

Huck-muck [huk'muk], *adj.* comfortless, without order. Cooper spells it *hugger-mugger*; on which Wise notes—*huckmuck* in Hants.

Hud [hud], *v.* to hide. *Ak.

Hudgy [hud'ji], *adj.* (1) Thick, clumsy. *Ak.
(2) Short.—Wise.

Hudmedud [hud'midud], *sb.* (1) A scarecrow. See **Gallybaggar**. *Ak.

(2) A stingy person.—Wise.

Huff [huf], *sb.* 'A *huff* of cattle' is a drove or herd.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 183. Ex. 'The cattle in *huffs* came belloking to the lew of the boughy trees.'—Blackmore, *Craddock Nowell*, ii. 62.

Huff, *sb.* very strong (Winchester) College ale.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.*

Huffled [huf'uld], *pp.* as *adj.* angry, offended. To *huff*, in Forby, is to scold.—F. M.

Hulk [hulk], *sb.* a lout, a lubber. 'The *hulk*, Sir John.'—Shak. 2 *Hen. IV.* I. i. 19.—F. M.

Hull [hul], *sb.* the husk or chaff of corn.—Cooper. Used generally in the *pl.* in North Hants.

Hum-water [hum'wau'tur], *sb.* a cordial made from the common horse-mint, *mentha aquatica*.—Wise, *New Forest*. See **Bishopwort**.

Hunch [hunsh], *v. a.* to push, or gore as a cow.—N. H.

Hunch, *sb.* a solid piece of bread, meat, or cheese.—Cooper. Com.

Hurst [hurst], *sb.* a wood.—Cooper.

Hustle-cap [hus'l-kap], *sb.* a game, in which half-pence are placed in a cap and thrown up; a sort of 'pitch-and-toss'.—F. M.

I spy I [ei spei ei], *sb.* the game of 'Hide and Seek.'—N. H.

Ice-candles [eis-kand'lz], *sb. pl.* icicles; called also *daglets* and *ice-lits*. In the old local song of *A Time to Remember the Poor*, we have:

'Here's the poor Robin-redbreast approaching our cot,
And the *ice-candles* hanging at our door.'—Wise.

Icelets [eis'litz], *sb. pl.* icicles. North Hants (rare). See **Ice candles**.
—Wise.

Ile [eil], *sb.* oil.—Cooper.

Ill-conditioned [il-kondish'und], *adj.* bad ; worthless ; ill-tempered.
—N. H.

Ill-convenient [il-konvee'nyent], *adj.* for inconvenient.—N. H.

In [in], *v.* to house corn.—Cooper.

Inbarn [in'baan], *v.* to house corn in barns.—N. H.

In-co's [in'coaz], *i. e.* in partnership.—Cooper.

Iniun [in'yun], *sb.* an onion.—F. M.

Innerds [in'urdz], *sb. pl.* inwards. 'Pig's *innerds*,' entrails. *Ak.
See **Chitterlings**.

Inon [in'un], *sb.* an onion. *Ak.

Inward [in'wu'rd], *adj.* silent, reserved.—J.

Inwardly [in'wu'rqli], *adv.* inaudibly. Ex. 'He spoke so *inwardly* I couldn't rightly understand him.'—J.

Ire [eir], *sb.* iron. Ex. 'That *ire* is not good ;' where it is used for iron-stone.—Wise.

Isle-of-Wight parson [eil-u-weit paa'sun], *sb.* the cormorant ; *Carbo-cormoranus*, Meyer.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 309.

Isle-of-Wight Rock [eil-u-weit rok], *sb.* a particular kind of skim-milk cheese, extremely hard, only to be masticated by the firmest teeth, and digested by the strongest stomachs.—Warner, *Hist. Isle of Wight*, p. 292.—W. W. S.

Isses [is'ez], *sb. pl.* earthworms.—Grose ; F. M. See **Eace**.

Ivy-drum [ei'vi-drum], *sb.* the stem of an ivy tree or bush, which grows round the bole of another tree.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Ix [iks], *sb.* an axle-tree.—Cooper.

Jack [jak], *sb.* a lever playing on a pin, to raise a waggon or carriage in order to take off the wheels.—N. H.

Jack, *sb.* a large leather vessel for beer.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.*

Jack-hern [jak'hurn], *sb.* a heron. I. of Wight.—Cooper. Also Wise, *New Forest*.

Jack-in-the-Green [jak-in-dhi-green], *sb.* a name given to the various kinds of polyanthus seen in the cottagers' gardens.—Wise.

Jack-in-the-hedge [jak-in-dhi-hedj], *sb.* the bryony ; *Bryonia diœcia*.
—N. H.

Jack-o'-lantern [jak-u-laant'u'm], *sb.* a will-o'-the-wisp. See **Hob lantern**. *Ak.

Jacks, ragged. See **Ragged-jacks**.

Jack-straw [jak-strau], *sb.* the stonechat; so called from its nest being formed of hay and straw.—Wise.

Jan [jan], *prop. name*, John. *Ak.

Janders [jaan'durz], *sb.* the jaundice. *Ak.

Janty [jaant'i], *adj.* showy.—Cooper.

Jar-bird [jaa-burd], *sb.* the goat-sucker; so named from its *jarring* noise.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 187. See **Night-jar**.

Jasey [jaizi], *sb.* a wig. Forby says it is a corruption, from being made of *Jersey* yarn.—F. M. Which derivation is absurd, there being no yarn made in Jersey.—W. H. C.

Jawled-out [jau'ld-out], *adj.* excessively fatigued.—Cooper.

Jawster [jau'stur], *sb.* one given to overmuch speech.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 425.

Jews-ears [jeuz-eerz], *sb. pl.* the tomato, or love-apple.—F. M.

Jibbet [jibrut], *sb.* a small quantity, small load. Ex. 'A *jibbet* of corn or hay.'—Wise. See **Jobbett** and **Knitch**.

Jobation [joabai'shun], *sb.* a severe lecture or reprimand.—Cooper.

Jobbett [jobrut], *sb.* a small quantity, commonly of hay or straw.—Grose; Warner; F. M.; *Ak. 'A small load.' *Ak.

Jockey [jok'i], *v. a.* to get before another. Ex. 'I've *jockeyed* him in cuse,' *i. e.* the list of boys arranged in their form order.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 426.

Jod-trot, *sb.* jog-trot.—Wise.

Joggle [jog'i] *v.* to shake.—J.

Joist [jeist], *v.* to take in cattle to keep at a certain price per head or score.—Lisle.

Jorney [jau'ni], *sb.* a day's work or day's journey.—Cooper. Used in N. H. for a day's work only.—W. H. C.

Jorum, or **Joram** [joa'rum], *sb.* the peculiar-shaped tin can in which beer was served out [at Winchester College].—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 426.

Joseph-and-Mary [joa'zef un mai'ri], *sb.* *Pulmonaria officinalis*.—J. B.

Joseph's-walking-stick [joa'zefs-wau'kin-stik], *sb.* *Polemonium ærur-leum*.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Joss, **Jossing-block** [jos, jos'ing-blok], *sb.* a block by which a rider mounts his horse.—Cooper.

Jostle [jos'l], *v.* (1) To cheat.—Cooper.

(2) To push rudely.—N. H.

Jub [jub], *v.* to move as a slow heavy horse.—Cooper.

Jubilee [jeu·bili], *sb.* a pleasant time. Ex. 'Won't next holidays be a *jubilee*? we've an extra week.'—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 426.

Jump-up-and-kiss-me [jump-up-und-kis-mi], *sb.* the name given to the heart's ease or pansy; *Viola tricolor*, Linn.—F. M.

Junk [junk], *sb.* a log. Ex. 'a *junk* of wood,' a log of wood.—Wise. Corrupted from *chunk*.—W. W. S.

Junket over [junk·ut oa·vur], *v.* to triumph or exult over another person in a friendly manner. Ex. 'I *junket over* you, old fellow; I have leave out to-morrow.'—*Winch. Sch. Gl.*

Just about [just about·], *adj.* very, extremely; used as an intensive. Ex. 'He was *just about* geart,' he was certainly a big fellow, and no mistake about it.—Wise.

Justly [just·li], *adv.* exactly, accurately. Ex. 'I can't *justly* say.'—J.

Kack-making [kak·mai·kin], *sb.* making children's boots and shoes.—Wise.

Kacks [kakz], *sb. pl.* children's boots and shoes.—Wise.

Keach, Kech [keech, kech], *v.* to congeal. *Ak. (Also spelt, *keatch, ketch*.)

Keck [kek], *v.* to retch, as if sick. *Ak.

Kecker [kek·ur], *sb.* the windpipe. *Ak.

Keep [keep], *sb.* the metal band which retains a latch, and in which it plays.—N. H.

Keep, *sb.* growing food for horses or cattle. *Ak. Ex. 'We've plenty o' *keep* for 'em.'

Kell [kel], *sb.* a kiln; as *lime-kell*, *brick-kell*.—Cooper.

Kelter [kelt·ur], *sb.* condition. Ex. 'We're all in good *kelter*.'—J.

Ker [kur], *sb.* the pochard. See **Red-head**.

Kerf [kurf], *sb.* (1) The furrow made by a saw; a notch in wood.—Cooper. Ex. 'A little *kerf* in it.'—Wise.
(2) A layer of hay or turf.

Kettle-pad [ket·l-pad], *sb.* purple orchis (*Orchis mascula*?).—J.

Kex, Kexy [keks, keks·i], *sb.* the dry stalk of the hemlock. Ex. 'As dry as *kex*.' (Ak. has *keeks* [mispr. for *kecks*] *kecksy*, the dry stalks of hemlock, with the illustration, 'as dry as *kecks*.' But the right old spelling is *kez*, and it is properly singular.) Withering gives *kez* as a name of the common hemlock, *Conium maculatum*.—W. H. C.

Kex, *sb.* the fruit of the wild sloe.—J. *Prunus spinosa*.

Kexy, *sb.* *Conium maculatum*, according to Holloway's *Glossary*; but no doubt a general term for the stems of *Umbelliferae*.—J. B.

Keys [keez], the seeds of the sycamore and ash. *Ak. Hence *ash-keys*.

Keystone [kee'stoan], *sb.* 'Everywhere was understood the smuggler's local proverb, "*Keystone* under the hearth, *Keystone* under the horse's belly," *i. e.* the smuggled spirits were concealed either below the fire-place, or in the stable, just beneath where the horse stood.'—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 170.

Kibble [kib'l], *sb.* rubbish, as dead leaves, broken brush-wood, or the like.—N. H.

Kid [kid], *sb.* (1) The pod of beans, pease, &c.—Cooper.

(2) Cheese.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.*

(3) A small wooden tub, with handle, used on board ship to receive the rations of brandy, &c., or to hold water.—F. M. Called a *kyt* in Barbour's *Bruce*, b. xviii. l. 168.

Kid, *v. n.* to produce kids or pods; used of beans, &c. Ex. 'They beans have *kidded* uncommon well.'—N. H.

Kiddle [kid'l], *v.* to entice, to coax.—Cooper.

Kidware [kid'wair], *sb.* pulse growing in cods or pods.—Grose; F. M.

Kill [kil], *sb.* a kiln.—N. H.

Kink [kink] *sb.* over-twisted yarn.—J. An entanglement. Ex. 'He's got all of a *kink*.'—N. H.

Kit [kit], *sb.* the entire quantity. Ex. 'The whole *kit*.' *Ak.

Kit-in-the-candlestick [kit-in-dhi-kand'l stik], *sb.* the Will-o'-the-wisp; *Ignis fatuus*.—Wise.

Kittering [kit'ur'ing], *adj.* weak.—Wise, *New Forest*. See **Tuly**.

Kittle [kit'l], *adj.* liable to take a cold.—N. H. Subject to accidents, uncertain.—Lisle.

Kiver [kiv ur], *sb.* a cover; a cooler used in brewing.—*Ak. See **Civer**.

Knabber [nab'lur?], *sb.* a person who talks much to no purpose.—Cooper. The reason for the prefixed *k* is not clear.

Knap [nap], *sb.* the top of a hill; also, a small piece of rising ground.—Cooper. A small hill.—Wise.

Kneeholm [nee'hoam], *sb.* *Ruscus aculeatus*. New Forest.—*The Cousins*, by J. Wise. J. B.

Knettar [net'ur], *sb.* a string to tie the mouth of a sack.—Cooper. Lit. a *knitter*.

Knitch [nich], *sb.* a sufficient load of heath, fire-wood, &c. for a man to carry.—N. H.

Knot-fine [not-fein], *adj.* very fine.—Lisle.

Knot-fine, *v. n.* to turn up fine under the plough.—Lisle.

Knotted Sheep [not'id sheep], *sb.* sheep without horns.—Lisle.

- Knub** [nub], *sb.* a knob. Ex. 'Gi' me a *knub* o' sugar.—J. Evidently a mere mispronunciation.
- Kurn** [kurn], *v.* to turn to fruit.—J. M. E. *kurnen*, P. Plowman C. xiii. 180; Cf. Germ. *körnen*.
- Lace** [lais], *v. a.* to thrash, to beat. Ex. 'I *laced* 'un sweetly.'—N. H.
- Lack** [lak], *v.* to want. Ex. 'I *lacks* to go.'—J.
- Lades** [laidz], *sb. pl.* rails or boarding placed round the top of a waggon, which project over, and enable it to bear a greater load.—Cooper.
- Lady-cow** [lai'di-kou], *sb.* the *coccinnella*.—J. The invariable name in N. H.
- Lady's fingers** [lai'diz-fing'urz], *sb. pl.* *Lotus corniculatus*.—J. B.
- Lady's nightcap** [lai'diz-nei'tkap], *sb.* a wildflower; a species of bindweed. *Ak. *Convolvulus sepium*.
Short for 'Our lady's nightcap,' and named, as usual, from the Virgin Mary.
- Lady's pincushion** [lai'diz-pin'kuoshun], *sb.* *Armeria maritima*.—J. B.
- Lady's smock** [lai'diz-smok], *sb.* *Cardamine pratensis*.—J. B.
- Lady's smock** [lai'diz-smok], *sb.* *Arum maculatum* [?].—Holloway's Dictionary.—J. B. All the foregoing names of plants are probably called after 'our Lady' the Blessed Virgin Mary.—W. H. C.
- Lag** [lag], *sb.* a pair; a couple. As 'a *lag* of gulls,' a young goose and gander.—N. H.
- Lance** [laans], *v.* to leap, bound; the deer are said 'to *lance* over the turf.'—Wise, *New Forest*. Cf. French, *Lancer*.
- Land-cress** [land'kres], *sb.* *Cardamine hirsuta*.—J. B.
- Lane** [lain], *sb.* a layer; a 'lane of corn' in a stack is a layer.—Wise, *N. Hants*.
- Lark's-lease** [laaks'leez], *sb.* a piece of poor land fit only for larks.—Wise, *New Forest*.
- Larrup** [larr'up], *v.* to beat.—Cooper.
- Latter** [lat'ur], *sb.* a setting of hen's eggs.—J.
- Lattermath** [lat'urmath], *sb.* aftermath, *q. v.* *Ak.
- Launch** [laansh], *v.* to drag a boy out of bed, mattress, bed-clothes, and all.—Winch. *Sch. Gl.*
- Laurence** [lor'uns], *sb.* the name of a New Forest fairy. 'If a peasant is lazy, it is said, "*Laurence* has got upon him," or "he has a touch of *Laurence*." He is still regarded with awe, and barrows are called after him.'—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 174.

Lavants [lav'unts], *sb. pl.* springs which break out in wet seasons.—*N. Hants.* 'The land-springs, which we call *lavants*, break out much on the downs.'—White, *History of Selborne*, Letter xix.

Leap up and kiss me [leep up und kis mi], *sb.* *Viola tricolor*.—Halliwell.—J. B.

Lear [leer], *adj.* empty, void. Ex. 'The waggon will be coming back *leer*.' Used also of the stomach—'a *leer* stomach,' *i. e.* wanting food. Hence it signifies faint with hunger. Ex. 'I feel quite *leer*.' Cf. German *leer*.—Cooper; Wise, *New Forest*, p. 193. N. H.

Learn [lurn], *v. a.* to teach. Ex. 'He *learned* him to write.'—N. H.

Lease [leez], *v. n.* to glean. A.S. *lesan*, to gather. *Ak.

Lease, lea, lay, or ley [leez], *sb.* grassy ground; meadow ground, unploughed and kept for cattle.—Lisle.

Leasing [lee'zin], *part.* gleaning after the reapers. This word is found wherever the West-country dialect is spoken. That it is used in Hants, will be seen from the following anecdote. When Cobbett lived at Botley, he on one occasion forbid the poor people to come gleaning in his corn-fields. A day or two afterwards, as he rode through the village, he saw written on a wall in huge uncial letters—'We will go a *leasin* in spite of old Cob.' Cobbett got off his horse, and rubbing out the word *leasin*, substituted *thieving*, and so left it. *Ak. The word is common in N. H.

Leather-jacket [ledh'ur-jak'ut], *sb.* an apple with a thick rind. Perhaps the *leather-coats* of Shakesp. 2 *Hen.* IV. v. 3.

Leave or Lieve [leev], *adv.* soon; rather. Ex. 'I'd as *leave* not do 't.' For *Lief*, *q. v.*—N. H.

Leg [leg], *sb.* a long narrow meadow; generally when it runs out of a larger piece.—Wise (note on Cooper). A long narrow piece of land. *Ak.

Lemfeg [lem'feg], *sb.* an Elleme fig. Elleme is in Turkey. *Ak.

Lent, Length [lent, lenth], *sb.* the loan of a thing. *Ak. Ex. 'Thank you for the *lent* of it,'—Wise.

Let [let], *v.* and *sb.* stop or impede the course of a marble, cricket-ball, &c.; a stoppage. In playing marbles, schoolboys generally guard against an accident of this sort by crying out *fen lets*, which gives the owner of the *taw* a right to push it on to the distance it would have probably reached had it not been inadvertently stopped by the foot, &c. of a spectator or player.—F. M. See *Fen.* Com. in the sense of to hinder. Cf. 2 Thessalonians ii. 7, and *Hamlet*, i. 4.

Levver [lev'ur], *sb.* a lever. Ex. 'Fetch a *levver* to un.' Used also as a *v. a.* Ex. '*Levver* un up a bit.'

Lew [loo], *sb.* to 'get into the *lew*,' means to get into a place sheltered from the wind. A.S. *hleow*, *hleow*, shelter. *Ak. Ex. 'The *lew* of the hedge,'—Wise.

Lew, *adj.* sheltered from the wind.

- Lewer** [loo'ur], *sb.* a disease in the feet of cattle; cured by an application of tar, or by rubbing the sore with a tarred string.—Wise.
- Lewth** [luoth], *sb.* (1) A place of refuge or shelter from the wind.—Cooper.
(2) Warmth. A.S. *hleowð*. *Ak.
- Ley** [lai?], *sb.* a recently-mown clover-field is called a clover-*ley*.—Cooper.
- Lief** [leev], *adv.* soon; 'as *lief*,' as soon. *Ak. merely mentions *lief*, and gives it as a synonym of *liefer*, which it is not.
- Liefer** [lee'vur], *adv.* rather. *Ak. Comparative of *lief*.
- Lift** [lift], *sb.* assistance.—Cooper.
- Lill** [lil], *v.* to loll out the tongue. *Ak.
- Lily** [lil-i], *sb.* *Polygonum Convolvulus*. 'Over the whole county.'—*Fl. Vectensis*, p. 435. Also *Convolvulus arvensis*.—J. B.
- Lily-flower** [lil-i-flour], *sb.* *Convolvulus sepium*.—J. B.
- Limber** [limbur], *sb.* the shaft of a waggon.—Wise.
- Limber**, *adj.* limp, flaccid. *Ak.
- Linchet** [lin'chit], *sb.* a ledge of ploughed ground on the side of a hill.—*N. Hants*.
- Linchets** [lin'chits], *sb. pl.* grass strips in ploughed fields.—N. H.
- Linge** [linj-], *adj.* pliable; as new leather.—N. H.
- Lissen, List** [lis'en, list], *sb.* a line or band of sand is so called.—Wise, *New Forest*. *List* is properly a strip of anything.—W. H. C.
- Lissom** [lis'um], *adj.* lithe, active, nimble.—N. H. *Ak.
- Litches** [lich'ez], *sb. pl.* green lumps of grass found in hay when not properly tedded.—N. H.
- Lithy** [leidhi], *adj.* pliant, supple.—Cooper.
- Litten** [lit'n], *sb.* a churchyard.—*N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 400. See Church-litten.
- Liversick** [liv'ursik], *sb.* a hang-nail; a piece of loose skin on the finger.—N. H.
- Live-under** [liv-und'ur], *v.* to be tenant to, or hold land of. Ex. 'They've lived under Lord —, father and son, this many a year.'—N. H.
- Lob** [lob], *v.* to throw gently.—Cooper.
- Lob-along** [lob-ulong], *v.* to walk lazily.—J.
- Lobster** [lob'stur], *v.* to cry, to blubber.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.*
- Lob-taw** [lob'tau], *sb.* a large marble.—J.
- Lock** [lok], *sb.* a small quantity of hay. *Ak. Namely, as much as a man can carry under his arm.—Wise.
- Lod** [lod], *pt. t.* of *vb.* to lead.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 190.

Lodging [loj'in], *adj.* continuing the same; this quaint but expressive word was made use of by a labouring man, in reply to an inquiry after the health of his child: 'Oh, sir, he's pretty much *lodging*, neither better nor worse.'—*N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 120.

Log [log], *v.* lit. to lag. Ex. 'To *log* at school,' to play truant; *logging*, i. e. playing truant.—Wise.

Loggy [log'i], *adj.* heavy, full to repletion. Ex. 'I be so *loggy* after yettin' [eating].—J.

Lollop [lol'up], *v.* to lounge in walking. To walk loosely or lazily.—J. Used also of a horse clumsy in his paces.—N. H.

Lomper [lomp'ur], *v.* to walk heavily.—J.

Long [long], *adv.* in consequence of. Ex. 'It's all *long* o' he, that they done it.'—N. H.

Long-dog [long'dog], *sb.* a greyhound.—Cooper; N. H.†

Longful [long'fuol], long, tedious. Ex. 'A *longful* time.'—N. H. *Ak.

Long-tailed Capon [long'taild-kai'pun], *sb.* name of a small bird, whose nest is of an oval form with a hole in the middle.—F. M. _____

Lope, or Loppet [loap, lop'ut], *v. n.* to idle; to hang about idle.—N. H.

Lop-grass [lop-graas], *sb.* *Bromus Mollis*.—Dr. Bromfield's MSS.—J. B.

Lords-and-ladies [laudz-u'nd-lai'diz], *sb. pl.* *Arum maculatum*.—J. B.

Louster [lou'stur], *sb.* noise, confusion, disturbance. Ex. 'What a *louster* you are making!'—Wise, *New Forest*.

Lout [lout], *v.* to bend, bow, in making obeisance; to touch the hat.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 188.

Love-in-idle [luv-in-ei'dl], *sb.* *Viola tricolor*.—J. B. The M.E. *in idel* commonly means *in vain*, *to no purpose*.—J. B.

Low Brown [loa broun], *interj.* 'It is held rather as a tradition than a law, that if a swarm of bees flies away the owner cannot claim them, unless, at the time, he has made a noise with a kettle or tongs to give his neighbours notice. It is on such occasions that the phrase *low brown* may be heard, meaning that the bees, or the *brownies*, as they are called, are to settle low.'—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 185.

Lowle [loal?], *adj.* said of a pig's ear; 'a *lowle*-eared pig,' a long-eared pig. *Ak. Cf. E. *loll*.

Lug [lug], *sb.* (1) A pole on which fowls roost, or on which clothes are hung. *Ak. Common in New Forest. Ex. 'The *lug* in the roost.'—Wise.

(2) A pole in land measure, $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards. *Ak.—Lisle.

(3) The pot-*lug* on which the 'cotterel' hangs; the same as *rug-stick*.—Wise. See **Rugstick**.

Lug-stick. See **Rugstick.**

Lummakin [lum'ukin], *adj.* awkward, clumsy, heavy. *Ak.

Lump [lump], *v.* to beat, drub.—F. M.

Lungs of Oak [lungz uf oak], *Stikta pulmonaria.* A lichen which grows rather plentifully on oak-trees.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 176.

Luxer [luks'ur], *sb.* a handsome fellow.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 427.

Madder [mad'ur], *sb.* *Anthemis Cotula.*—J. B.

Mag [mag], *sb.* prattle. Hence *magpie.*—F. M.

Maggot [mag'ut], *v.* 'to maggot money away' is to spend it foolishly.—Wise.

Maggoty [mag'uti], *adj.* (1) Frisky, playful. *Ak.

(2) Foolish, crotchety.—Wise. Cf. O.E. *muggots*, whims, fancies.

Maiden [mai'dun], *sb.* a gosling. See **Gulls.**—Wise.

Maiden-bark [mai'dun-baak], *sb.* bark from a young maiden-oak or 'flittering,' not yet arrived at timber. It is also called 'flittering-bark,' and is more valuable than 'tinber-bark' (which requires to be cut and hatched for the market), and still more so than 'pollard-bark.'—Wise.

Maiden-down [mai'dun-doun], *sb.* an unbroken, unploughed down or hill.—Wise, *North Hants.*

Maiden-timber [mai'dun-timb'ur], timber that has never been touched with the axe.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 183.

Main [main], *adj.* very. Ex. 'Main sprack,' very lively; 'main good,' very good. *Ak. A Wiltshire labourer, whom I knew, on first seeing the sea at Mudeford in Hants, exclaimed—'What a great main pond!' Cf. 'Plutoe's post seeing this, stood still to watch them, and at length saw them, in maine galop, make toward a goodly fayre place.'—Decker, *Villanies Discovered* [1616] Sig. D. Again, in the certificate of Peter Pett, we read (concerning the state of the New Forest) of the keepers 'sparing the Toppes of the Trees, which yeeld maine good knees.'—*State Papers*, Chas. I., May 17, 1632; No. 216, fol. 56 l.—Wise. Cf. French, *mainte*.

Mala whoot [maa'lu whoot], *interj.* said to horses, to bid them stand still.—F. M. This I believe to be a mistake; it probably answers to the West Kent *muther-whoat* [muodh'ur whoot] which is a direction to horses to turn towards the driver, and may fancifully be derived from *come hither, wilt thou?* a phrase which, at any rate, expresses the meaning correctly. The opposite, in West Kent, is *yai-whoat* [yai'whoat] signifying *go yonder, wilt thou?* and directs the horse to turn from the driver.—W. W. S. In North Hants the call to horses to come towards the driver is *coom-o-the-wut* [kuom-u-dhi-wut], which may mean *come hither, wilt thou?*—W. H. C.

Male-shag [mai'l-shag], *sb.* a caterpillar.—J.

Mallace [mal'us], *sb.* *Malva sylvestris*.—J. B. The common mallow.

Malm, white [maam], *sb.* a kind of soil. 'To the north-west, north, and east of the village, is a range of fair enclosures, consisting of what is called a *white-malm*, a sort of rotten or rubble-stone, which, when turned up to the frost and rain, moulders to pieces, and becomes manure to itself.'—White's *Nat. Hist. of Selborne*, Letter I.

Malm, black, *sb.* a kind of soil. 'The gardens to the north-east and small enclosures behind, consist of a warm, forward, crumbling mould, called *black malm*, which seems highly saturated with vegetable and animal manure.'—White's *Nat. Hist. of Selborne*, Letter I. *Malm* seems in fact to mean soil, or earth. A field in the south of the county is called *The Malm*.

Malt-rashed [mau'lt-rasht], *adj.* over-heated; burnt.—Lisle.

Mammered [mam'urd], *pp.* perplexed. *Ak.

Mammy [mam'i], *adj.* soft, marshy.—J.

Mammocks [mam'uks], *sb. pl.* leavings.—Lisle.

Mannered [man'urd], *pp.* a meadow abounding in close and sweet grass is said to be *good-mannered*.—Cooper.

Marg [maag], *sb.* *Anthemis foetida*, Stinking Camomile.—N. H.

Margon [maa'gun], *sb.* *Anthemis Cotula*.—J. B. Corn Camomile.

Mark-ash [maak-ash], *sb.* a boundary ash. See below.

Mark-oak [maak-oak], *sb.* a boundary oak, the same as 'bound-oak'; so called from the ancient cross or mark cut on the rind. The custom of marking is very old. Cf. *on than merkedden ôk*, to the marked oak.—*Saxons in England*, vol. i. App. A. p. 480.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Martin. Free-Martin [free-maatin], *sb.* 'A *free-martin* is a sort of barren cow, which hardly carries any teats to be seen; she will never take bull; she fats very kindly, and in fattening she'll grow almost as big as an ox; she is counted especial meat. When a cow brings two calves [of different sexes] the cow-calf will be a *free-martin*, and will never bear a calf.'—Lisle, ii. 99.

Mast [maast], *sb.* the fruit of *Fagus sylvatica*.—Holloway's *Dictionary*.—J. B.

Mathan [maa'dhun], *sb.* *Anthemis Cotula*.—J. B.

Maunder [mau'ndur], *v.* to talk menacingly and vaguely. *Ak.

Maunt [maunt] *present tense* of *v.* must not. Ex. 'We *maunt* let 'un bide more than a day.'—N. H.

Mawk [mauk], *sb.* a slattern, an awkward woman.—Cooper.

May [mai], *sb.* (1) The hawthorn blossom. *Ak.

(2) The hawthorn tree. *Crataegus Oxyacantha*.—N. H.

May-be [mai'bee], *adv.* perhaps.—Cooper. *Ak.

May-bittle [mai-bit'ul], *sb.* the may-beetle, the cockchafer.

May-bush [mai-buosh], *sb.* the hawthorn. *Crataegus Oxyacantha*.—N. H.

Mayweed [mai-weed], *sb.* camomile.—Lisle.

Maze [maiz], *sb.* (1) Astonishment.—J. Ex. 'When she see 'un she was all in a *maze*.'

(2) A labyrinth; a place where a labyrinth (though destroyed) has been; as 'The *maze-hill* at Bramshill.'—W. H. C.

Mead [meed], *sb.* a meadow.—J. Com.

Mearing [mee'ring], *adj.* marking a boundary. As 'a *mearing* ditch.'—N. H.

Mears [meerz], *sb. pl.* boundaries.—N. H.

Measter [mee'ester], *sb.* master. *Ak. Master is never so pronounced in North Hants.—W. H. C.

Meaty [mee'ti], *adj.* in good condition.—J. Used of animals stalled or fatted. Ex. 'That bullock be'ant *meaty*.'—W. H. C.

Meddle nor make [med'l nur maik], *phr.* to interfere.—J. Ex. 'I'll neither *meddle nor make* wi' un.'

Meetiner [mee'tinur], *sb.* a dissenter; one who frequents a meeting-house.—F. M.

Mendment [mend'munt], *sb.* manure; as '*mending* the land.'—Cooper. Short for *amendment*.

Merry [mer'i], *sb.* a cherry.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 190.

Mersk [mursk], *sb.* a marsh.—Cooper.

Mesh [mesh], *sb.* a rabbit's 'run' through a hedge; a 'musit.'—Wise.

Messenger [mes'unjur], *sb.* a sunbeam pouring down slantwise to the earth from a rift in a large cloud.—Wise.

Meuse [meuz], *sb.* a hole through a hedge, made by a rabbit or hare.—Cooper.

Mezell [mez'l], *sb.* *Daphne Mezereum*. Selborne. Dr. Bromfield's MSS.—J. B.

Mickle [mik'l], *adv.* much. A.S. *micel*. Also, as *sb.* Ex. 'Many a little makes a *mickle*.'—*Ak. I never heard the word in Hants.

Miff [mif], *sb.* offence. Ex. 'He's in a *miff*,' he's offended. *Ak. 'To take *miff*,' to be offended.—Britton.

Millard [mil'urd], *sb.* (1) A miller.

(2) The white moth which flies at twilight. *Ak. And is used for fishing for trout.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Miller-doustipoll [mil'ur-dou'stipol], *sb.* (1) A species of moth, so called from the mealiness of its wings. See Barnes, who quotes a rhyme also known in Hants:—

'*Millery, millery, doustipoll,*
How many zacks hast thee astole?
Vow'r an' twenty, and a peck;
Hang the *miller* up by's neck.'

Children say this to the moths, and condemn them. Shakespeare speaks of 'the *mealy wings*' of butterflies.—*Troil. and Cress.* iii. 3. 79.

(2) A species of stock grown in cottagers' gardens.—Wise.

Mill-mountain [mil-moun'tin], *sb.* *Linum catharticum*. 'On the second of October 1617, going by Mr. Colson's shop, an Apothecary of Winchester in Hampshire, I saw this herbe lying on his stall, which I had seene growing long before [at Saint Crosse, a mile from Winchester]: I desired of him to know the name of it, he told me that it was called *Mill-mountain*.'—J. Goodyer in Johnson's ed. of Gerard, p. 560.—J. B.

Mind [meind], *v.* to remember; to recall to mind. Ex. 'I don't *mind* un' = I don't recollect him.—J.

Mint [mint], *sb.* (1) A mite (in cheese). *Ak.

(2) A small coin.—Wise.

Minty [mint-i], *adj.* full of mites. *Ak. Said of a cheese.—Wise.

Missel-thrush [miz'ul thrush], *sb.* the tree-thrush, the eggs of which are not green as the bush-thrush, but dirty white, with reddish spots.—F. M.

Mitch [mich] *v. n.* to idle, to shirk work.—N. H. See **Mouch**.

Mith [meith], *vb.* in *pt. t.* might.—Cooper. Ex. 'I *mith* have done it.'

Mixen [mix'un], *sb.* a heap of dung, or rather a heap of dung and lime, or mould, mixed together for manure.—Cooper. *Ak. In N. H. a manure-heap.—W. H. C.

Miz-maze [miz'maiz], *sb.* confusion.—J.

Mizzle [miz'l], *v.* to rain slightly; to drizzle.—J.

Mokin [moa'kin], *sb.* (Ak. has *Mawkin*), a coarse piece of sacking, attached to a stick, with which the charcoal-sticks are swept from the oven previous to putting in the batch. *Ak. Cf. **Mokins**, leggings made of coarse sacking. See **Vamplets**.—Wise. Cf. M. E. *mawkin*, for *Malkin*, dimin. of *Maud*, used for all sorts of things used in a servile office, like *Jack in bootjack*, &c.

Mokins [mok'inz], *sb. pl.* gaiters made of coarse sacking.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 162.

Mokus [moa'kus], *sb.* a donkey.—N. H.

Mommick [mom'ik], *v.* to cut or carve awkwardly or unevenly.—Cooper. Ex. 'You are *mommicking* it.'—Wise. See **Mammocks**.

Mons [monz], *sb.* a crowd, a heap; also as a *verb.* Ex. 'Don't *mons*,' i. e. don't crowd.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 427.

Moon-rakers [moon-rai'kurz], *sb. pl.* a name given to Hampshire and Wiltshire peasants. 'The expression of "Hampshire and Wiltshire

moon-rakers" had its origin in the Wiltshire peasants [who were engaged in smuggling] fishing up the contraband goods at night, brought through the New Forest, and hid in the various ponds.'—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 170. But Hampshire folk-lore tells that Wiltshire peasants, seeing the full moon reflected in a pond, fancied it was a cheese, and tried to get it out with a rake; and hence are called in Hampshire *moon-rakers*.

Moonshine [moo'nshein], *sb.* smuggled Schiedam.—Cooper.

Moots [moots], *sb. pl.* the roots of trees left in the ground. *Ak. See **Stouls**.

Mop [mop], *sb.* a statute-fair for hiring servants. *Ak. I. of Wight.

More-loose [moar'loos], *adj.* loose at root.—Lisle.

Mores [moarz], *sb. pl.* roots.—Lisle. See Wise, *New Forest*, p. 163.

Morgan [mau'rgun], *sb.* *Anthemis Cotula*.—Grose's *Glossary*. Also *Anthemis arvensis*.—Wise; J. B. See **Margon**.

Morris-apple [mor'is-ap'l], *sb.* an apple with very red cheeks.—Wise.

Mort [maurt], *sb.* a great deal; a vast quantity. Ex. 'He's in a *mort* of trouble.'—N. H.

Mortal [mau'rtul], *adv.* excessively. Used before an adjective intensively. Ex. 'It's *mortal* hot.'—J.

Mosey [moa'zi], *adj.* musty.—J.

Most-times [moa'st-teimz], *adv.* generally.—J.

Mote [moat], *sb.* a stump of a tree. 'Motes are stumps and roots of trees, in opposition to the smaller *mores*, applied also to the fibres of ferns and furze. The sailor calls them *mootes* [moots], when he dredges them up in the Channel.'—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 194. But *mores* generally signifies the roots of trees. See **Mores** and **More-loose**.—W. H. C.

Mothery [mudh'uri], *adj.* mouldy; generally applied to liquors, as *mothery* ale, *mothery* wine; being thick liquor, with the filaments in it, &c.—Cooper. *Ak.

Mouch [mouch], *v.* to idle, loiter from school, play truant. A 'black-berry *moucher*' is one who idles his time in gathering blackberries. 'Shall the blessed sun of heaven prove a *micher* and eat blackberries?'—1 *Hen.* IV. ii. 4. Also pronounced *much* [much]. *Ak. writes it *mooch*.—Wise. See **Mitch**, which is the North Hants as well as Shakespeare's pronunciation.—W. H. C.

Mouse-digger [mous-dig'ur], *sb.* a miniature pick-axe, used by some [Winchester] boys to dig out vermin of various kinds, and by others to hunt for fossils.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 427.

Mouster [mou'star], *v.* to muster. *Ak.

Mow [mou], *sb.* (1) A stack in a barn, in distinction from one out of doors.

‘They tied him to a cart,
And carried him to a barn;
And there they made a *mow* of him,
To keep him free from harm.’

Ballad of *John Barleycorn* (*Hants* version).

(2) The wooden division separating the parts of a barn.—N. H.

(3) The division of the barn so separated.—N. H.

Muchen [much'en], *pron.* of *muching*. See **Mitch** and **Mouch**.

Muck [muk], *sb.* dung.—Lisle.

Mucker [muk'ur], *adv.* all over with it, finished, done, hopeless.—N. H.

Muckle [muk'l], *v.* ‘to manure with long unrotted dung from the yard.’—Driver’s *Gen. View of Agriculture in Hants*, p. 73. (London, 1794.)—W. W. S.

Mud [mud], *v. a.* to pet; to fondle. Ex. ‘Don’t ‘e *mud* that boy so.’ ‘A *mud* calf’ = a calf brought up by hand.—J.

Muddle [mud'l], *v.* to fondle, to caress; to rear by hand.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Muddle, **Muggle** [mud'l, mug'l], *sb.* confusion. *Ak. Ex. ‘All in a *muddle*,’ confused, tangled.

Muddle-headed [mud'l-hed'ed], *adj.* (1) Confused and bewildered in ideas.

(2) Tipsy. *Ak.

Mug [mug] *v.* to read hard; also to pay great attention to anything. Any one cleaning and oiling a bat was said to *mug* it; a boy with carefully greased and brushed hair was said to have *mugged* hair.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.*

Muggle. See **Muddle**.

Muggy [mug'i]. *adv.* warm, moist; said of weather. *Ak. Com.

Mullock [mul'uk], *sb.* dirt, rubbish; a confused heap. *Ak. and Wise, *New Forest*, p. 163. Ex. ‘What a *mullock* you have,’ *i. e.* what a lot of rubbish.

Mumbly [mumb'li], *adj.* crumbling, likely to fall.—N. H.

Mumpole [mump'oal], *v.* to beat.—F. M.

Mun [mun], *sb.* man. Also used in addressing a woman, child, or sometimes a horse or dog. *Ak.

Murg, *sb.* *Anthemis fœtida*. See **Marg**.

Musher [mush'ur], *sb.* a mushroom. Large ones are called ‘cow-mushers.’—Wise. In North Hants ‘horse-mushrooms.’—W. H. C.

Mutter [mut'ur], *v. n.* to crumble; to fall to pieces. Ex. ‘Clods will *mutter* after a shower.’—N. H.

Muttoner [mut'unur], *sb.* a blow from a cricket-ball.—Adams’ *Wykehamica*, p. 428.

Muzzy [muz'i], *adj.* muddled, or stupefied with wine or strong liquors.—F. M. Com.

Mwoil [mwoil], *sb.* mud. Ex. 'To get into the *mwoil*,' to get into the mud. *Ak.

Nab [nab], *sb.* the summit of a hill: also a small piece of rising-ground.—Cooper.

Naght [naa't?], *sb.* naught. *Ak.

Nail [nail], *sb.* a weight of eight pounds, as of beef, pork, cheese, &c.—Cooper.

Naked-men [nai·kid-men], *sb. pl.* old, decayed, leafless trees.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Nammit [nam'it], *sb.* noon-meat, *i. e.* luncheon.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 193. *Ak. has *nummet*.

Nan [nan], *interj.* What did you say? shortened from *anon*.—Cooper has the word but gives no meaning.

Narra one [nar'u wun], never a one; often clipped down to *nar'n*. *Ak.

Nash, Nesh [nash, nesh], *adj.* tender, chilly. A.S. *hnesce*. *Ak. Said of grass in the New Forest.—Wise. See **Gnash**, which seems the correct spelling.—W. H. C.

Nat [nat], *adv.* not. *Ak. Ex. 'Nat that,' *i. e.* 'not that.'—Wise.

Nation [nai'shun], *adv.* extremely; as 'nation strange,' 'nation dark.' *Ak. Modified from an oath.

Native [nair'tiv], *sb.* a birth-place. Ex. 'He went back there 'cause 'twas his *native*.'—N. H.

Neb [neb], *sb.* the pole of an ox-cart or ox-waggon; so called from its shape.—Cooper. A *neb* or *nib* is a *beak*.

Needles [nee'dlz], *sb. pl.* *Scandix Pecten*.—Holloway's *Dictionary*. Has 'long seeds like unto pack-needles,' Gerarde.—J. B

Nens [nenz], *adv.* much the same. Ex. 'Nens as he was,' much the same as he was; 'pretty *nens* one,' pretty much the same.—N. and Q. 1st Ser. x. 120.

Nessel [nes'ul], *v.* to trifle.—Cooper (who spells it *nestle*).

Nettle-creeper [net'l-kree'pur], *sb.* the lesser whitethroat.—W.

Net-up [net-up], *part.* for eaten up. Ex. 'I'm *net-up* wi' cold.'—J. Evidently a mispronunciation for 'eat up' or 'ate up.'—W. H. C.

Neust. See **Aneust**.

Never [nev'ur], *adv.* not one; not so much as. Ex. 'She's got *never* a sweet-heart.'—J.

Nibs [nibz], *sb. pl.* the short handles of a scythe.—Wise, *New Forest*.
See **Snead**.

Niest [neist], *adj.* highest, nearest. *Ak.

Night-crow [neit-kroa], *sb.* the goat-sucker.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 270.

Night-hawk [neit-hauk], *sb.* the goat-sucker. See A. V. Lev. xi. 16; Deut. xiv. 15. In the Genevan Version in the same texts it is called the *night-crow*, as above.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 193. See **Ground-hawk**, **Jar-bird**.

Night-jar [neit-jaa], *sb.* the goat-sucker, *Caprimulgus*.—N. H.

Nine-bobble square [nein·bob·l skwair], *adj.* bent or distorted every way but the right.—F. M.

Nine-galley-west, old gunner's point [nein-gal'i-west, oald-gun'urz-point], as *adj.* with nearly the same meaning as the preceding.—F. M.

Nine-men's-morrice [nein-menz-moris], *sb.* a game played with counters.—J.

Nipper [nip'ur], *sb.* a boy, a fellow, a chap.—N. H.

Nipperkin [nip'urkin], *sb.* a large stone jug for beer, of which there was one in each 'chamber.'—Winch. Sch. Gl.

Nire, Nigher [nei'u], *adj.* nearer. *Ak.

Nitch, Nidge [nich, nij], *sb.* (1) A small quantity of hay or corn; less than a *jobbet*.—Grose; Warner; F. M.

(2) A bundle of faggots.

(3) The 'bush' belonging to the 'man in the moon.'—Wise, *New Forest*. *Ak. says—'He has got a *nitch*,' i. e. he is drunk. See **Knitch**.

Nobbut [nob'ut], *adv.* none but; only.—J.

No call [noa kaul], *phr.* no reason, no obligation. Ex. 'He had *no call* to go' = He was not compelled to go. 'You've *no call* to be afeard' = You have no reason to be afraid.—N. H.

No count [noa kount], *sb.* no account, of no value; not worth anything. Ex. 'It be'ant *no count*' = It is of no value. 'That chap be'ant *no count*' = He is a worthless fellow.—N. H.

Noggly, noddly [nog'li, nod'li], *adj.* weak, trembling. Ex. 'My knees be so *noggly*.'—N. H.

No-how [noa-hou], *adv.* not in any way at all. Ex. 'I can't abide it *no-how*.'—J.

Nonce, for the [nons], *phr.* on purpose, designedly. Ex. 'He did it *for the nonce*.'—Cooper.

Nonsuch [non'such], *sb.* *Medicago lupulina*.—Holloway's *Dictionary*.—J. B.

Noration [norai'shun], *sb.* a piece of news. Ex. 'There's a *noration* for he.'—J. Evidently used for *narration*.

Not [not], *sb.* a gnat. Ex. 'We ought to have 'un painted afore the *nots* be about'—viz. the summer. 'They *nots* be so terrifying.'—N. H.

Not [not], *adj.* a *not* cow is a cow without horns. Cf. *not-heed* in Chaucer *Prol.* 109.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 186.

Not, *adj.* in good condition. Ex. '*Not* field ; *not* corn ; *not* sheep.'—J. But the last example may have the meaning of the preceding.—W. H. C.

Notch [noch], *sb.* 'To take the *notches* out of the scythes,' is to give money to mowers in the harvest-fields, when one is out shooting.—*N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 401.

Nubbly [nub·li], *adj.* having knobs or lumps. Ex. '*Nubbly* coals.' A field ploughed wet, when dried is said to be *nubbly*.—J. See **Knub**.

Nunch [nunsh], *sb.* lunch. I have never heard this meal called by another name.—*N. and Q.* 1, x. 120. See **Moor**.—Halliwell. But see **Nuncheon**.

Nuncheon [nun·shun], *sb.* luncheon. *Ak. Miss Austen (from Hants) uses it. 'I left London this morning at eight o'clock ; and the only ten minutes I spent out of my chaise procured me a *nuncheon* at Marlborough.'—*Sense and Sensibility*, vol. iii. ch. 8. The word *nuncheon* is used in Hampshire for the meal between breakfast and dinner.—W. H. C.

Nuncle [nunk·l], *sb.* uncle. *Ak.

Nuther [nudh·ur], *adv.* mispronunciation of neither.—J.

Nut-stinger [nut-sting·ur], *sb.* a grub which bores a hole in nuts.—W.

Nye [nei], *sb.* a brood of pheasants.—Cooper (who spells it *ni*). In the *New Forest* they say '*an eye* of pheasants.'—Wise. Which seems correct. Cf. *Eyrie*, and cf. *nid*, French.—W. H. C.

Obedience [ubee·dyens], *sb.* a curtsey. Ex. 'I made my *obedience* to him.'—N. H.

Odds [odz], *sb. pl.* concern ; business ; consequence. Ex. 'Taint no *odds* to you' = It is no business of yours. 'T weren't no *odds* to he that he lost it' = It was of no consequence to him to lose it.—N. H.

Odds, *v. a.* to alter. Ex. 'I can't *odds* 'un.'—N. H.

Odments [od·ments], *sb. pl.* odd things.—J.

Of [ov], *phr.* used for with. Ex. 'I've no acquaintance *of* him.'—J.

Offer-up [auf·ur-up], *v. a.* to try, to prove, to ascertain how a thing fits, or looks. Ex. 'Let's *offer* 'un *up*' of a picture, or looking-glass, or such like.—N. H.

Oils [oilz], barley-oils, *sb. pl.* the beard or prickles.—Lisle.

Old man [oald-man], *sb.* southern-wood (*Artemisia vulgaris*).—N. H.

Old-men [oald-men], *sb. pl.* gnats.—W.

Old-woman's-needle [oald-uomunz-nee'dl], *sb.* the 'shepherd's needle' (*Scandex Pecten Veneris*).—W.

Omary cheese [om'uri cheez], *sb.* an inferior sort of cheese, made of skin-milk.—Wise, *New Forest*. See **Rammel**. [Perhaps for *ord.nary*.]

On [on], *prep.* (1) In. Ex. 'On mistake,' in mistake. 'I run agen hin on th' street,' *i. e.* in the street. *Ak. And—

(2) Of. Ex. 'There's an end on 't.'—J.

Onbelieving [onbilee'vin], *adj.* unbelieving; a term of reproach. Ex. 'You *onbelieving* child, don't tell lies.' It exactly answers to *miscreant*, Fr. *mécreyant*.—N. H.

Once [wuns], *adv.* sometime. Ex. 'I will pay *once* this week,' I will pay you sometime during this week.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Ongainly [ongain'li], *adj.* ungainly. *Ak.

Onpossible [onpos'ib'l], *adj.* impossible. *Ak.

Ore [oar], *sb.* sea-weeds washed on shore.—Cooper. Ex. 'Plenty of *ore*,' plenty of sea-weed.—Wise.

Organy [aug'uni], *sb.* the herb penny-royal (*Mentha Pulegium*). Lat. *origanum*. *Ak.

Orkard [au'kud], *adj.* awkward, unmanageable, of a curious temper. Ex. 'He's rather an *orkard* horse,' *i. e.* unmanageable. 'She's rather *orkard* if anything upsets her,' *i. e.* of a strange temper.—N. H.

Ornary [au'nuri], *adj.* common, mean-looking. For *ordinary*.—N. H.

Otherwhile [udh'ur weil], *adv.* sometimes.—Cooper.

Ought [aut], *part. p.* of *owe*. The phrase, 'He hadn't *ought* to' (for 'he should not have done so') is very general.—Cooper. Ex. 'He didn't *ought* to have went,' he should not have gone.

Oughts [auts].—Lisle. See **Eairts**.

Ourn [ourn], *pr.* ours.—N. H.

Out-axed [out-aks'd], *part.* having banns published for the third time. Ex. 'She were *out-axed* last Sunday.'—N. H.

Out-stand [out-stand], *v. a.* to oppose firmly; to contradict stubbornly. Ex. 'She *out-stood* me wi' that 'ere lie.'—J.

Oven-pile [uv'n-peil], *sb.* a wooden shovel for putting the dough or 'sponge' into the oven, and taking out the loaves.—W. Old Eng. *peel*.

Oven-rubber [uv'n-rub'ur], *sb.* a stick with a cloth attached to it, for cleaning out the embers from the oven before baking.—W.

Our-runner, for **Over-runner** [our-run'ur], *sb.* a shrew-mouse; which is supposed to portend ill-luck if it runs over a person's foot.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Ovest [oa'vest], *sb.* 'the mast and acorns of the oak are collectively known as the turn-out or *ovest*.'—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 183.

Owl [oul], *sb.* (1) The tiger-moth.—Wise, *New Forest* (note on Cooper).

(2) Any small white moth.—W. See **Miller**.

Ox-bird [oks-burd], *sb.* (1) The ringed-plover; *Charadrius hiaticula*, Linn. 'Known, in the neighbourhood of Christchurch and Lymington, as the *oxbird*.'—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 312.

(2) The common sand-piper.—W.

Oxlip [oks'lip], *Primula elatior* of English authors; *i. e.* a caulescent form of *P. vulgaris*, not the true *P. elatior*. J. B.—Holloway's *Dictionary*.

Oyster [oi'stur], *sb.* the blade-bone of veal dressed with the meat on.—Cooper. Cf. *oxter*, the arm-pit;¹ E. D. S. Gloss. B. 15.

Packing-penny-day [pakin-pen'i-dai], *sb.* The last day of the fairs formerly held at Portsmouth, and on Portsdown-hill, was so called, on which articles were supposed to be bought greater bargains.—F. M.

Paddle [pad'l], *sb.* a hoe with a straight blade.—N. H.

Paddle, *v. a.* to trample in the dirt.—J.

Paddy [pad'i], *adj.* worm-eaten.—Lewis.

Palmer-worm [paa'mur-wurm], *sb.* a caterpillar. See A. V. Amos iv. 9.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 193.

Palms [paamz], *sb. pl.* catkins of various species of *Salix*.—J. B.

Pank [pank], *v. n.* to pant. Ex. 'He do *pank* so.'—N. H.

Panshard, Ponshard [pansh'urd, ponsh'urd], *sb.* a passion, a rage. Ex. 'You have no need to get into a *panshard*.'—Wise, *New Forest*.

Pasmets [pas'mets], *sb. pl.* parsnips. *Ak.

Passel [pas'ul], *sb.* a parcel.—J.

Patchy [pach'i], *adj.* testy, uncertain in temper. Said of people who proverbially blow hot and cold.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Pax [paks], *sb.* a friend. Ex. 'Have *pax*,' an invitation to make up a quarrel.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 429. [Evidently *Pax* = peace.]

Peakéd [pee'ked], *adj.* (1) Running to a point. Ex. 'A *peakéd* piece' = a triangular field.

(2) Delicate in appearance. Ex. 'To look *peakéd*.' Always pronounced as a dissyllable.—N. H.

Peakish, *adj.* See **Pickish**.

Peal [peel], *sb.* a species of satirical comment on any one's personal appearance, character, or actions, put into a terse and epigrammatic form, and delivered three times in succession, in a measured tone, as a kind of chant.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 429. Cf. Eng. *peal*, 'to assail noisily;' and see **Peel**.

¹ I believe *oxter* also means 'shoulder-blade.'—W. W. S.

Peal, *v. a.* 'to lose its hair.'—Lisle.

Pear [pee'urt], *adj.* pert. (1) Impertinent. *Ak.

(2) Quick, lively, saucy.

(3) (Of a tree or plant.) Flourishing.—N. H. See **Pert**.

Peasen [pee'zun], *pl.* of pease. A.S. *piosan*. *Ak.

Peck [pek], *sb.* a quantity, a deal; as 'a *peck* of trouble.'—N. and Q. 1st Ser. x. 400.

Peck, *sb.* a pick-axe.—N. H. See **Pick**.

Peel [peel], *sb.* a disturbance, noise. 'To be in a *peel*' is to be in a passion.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Peel [peel], *sb.* a wooden shovel used in baking bread.—Cooper. Commonly *oven-peel* in Hants.—Wise.

Peeze [peez], *v.* to ooze out, as from a leaking cask.—Cooper.

Peezy-weezies [pee'zi wee'ziz], *sb. pl.* (1) It is said of a person who is sulky, or is in the dumps, that 'He has the *peezy-weezies* or the *hansy-janzies*.'

(2) It also means a swelled face.—F. M.

Peg [peg], *sb.* a roller or clod-crusher, as distinct from the frame. Ex. 'That *peg* will do if he has a new frame.'—N. H.

Peg [peg], *sb.* a pig. *Ak.

Pelt [pelt], *sb.* (1) A passion, rage, ire. Ex. 'A' come in, in such a *pelt*.' *Ak.

(2) Anger, noise, rage, disturbance. Ex. 'What a *pelt* the dog is making,' how angrily the dog is barking.—Wise, *New Forest*.

(3) Skin. 'The *pelt* is very thick,' said of the skin of a pig.—Wise.

(4) The iron plate on the heel of a boot.—J.

Pen-stock [pen-stok], *sb.* a sluice to a pond, or in a mill-dam.—N. H.

Perky [purk'i], *adj.* smart, brisk, lively. Ex. 'She be a *perky* little maid.'—J.

Persuade [purswai'd], *v. a.* to advise, to counsel, to urge. (Does not, as used in North Hants, imply that the advice was followed.) Ex. 'I *persuaded* him to see the Doctor, but he wouldn't do it.' See Acts xix. 8, and *Hamlet*, iv. 5.—N. H.

Pert [purt], *adj.* lively? 'Oat-malt and barley-malt equally mixed, as many of the country people here use it, makes very pretty, *pert*, smooth drink, and many in this country (in Hants) sow half barley, half oats, for that purpose, and call it **Dredge**' [which see].—Lisle, i. p. 377.

Pet [pet], *sb.* a pit with water in it.—Cooper.

Pewit [pee'wit], *sb.* the lap-wing. *Ak. The grey plover.—N. H.

Pick [pik], *sb.* (1) A hayfork, prong. *Ak.

(2) A pick-axe.—N. H.

Picked [pikt], *adj.* (1) Sharp, pointed.—Wise, *New Forest*.

(2) Sharp-featured; said of a person.—W. It is never pronounced as a monosyllable in N. H. See **Peaked**.—W. H. C.

Pickish, Picksome [pik'ish, pik'sum], *adj.* dainty.—Cooper. Pronounced *peekish* in North Hants, where it also signifies sickly, delicate-looking. Ex. 'She do look very *peakish* of late.'—W. H. C.

Piggin [pig'in], *sb.* a round wooden tub, with a long, upright handle.—N. H.

Piggy back [pig'i-bak], *adv.* on the back. Spelt also *pickaback*, *pigback*, &c.—F. M.

Pighau, Pigaul [pig'hau, pig'aul], *sb.* the berry of the whitethorn.
*Ak.

Pightle [pei'tul], *sb.* a small field.—N. H.

Pigweed [pigweed], *sb.* *Chenopodium album*. *Polygonum aviculare*.—J. B.

Pile. See **Ovenpile**.

Pill [pil], *sb.* a pitcher.—J.

Pinch [pinsh], *sb.* a crisis. Ex. 'It has come to the *pinch* now.'—N. H.

Pincher-bob [pin'shur-bob], *sb.* the stag-beetle.—N. H.

Pink, Pinker [pink, pin'kur], *adj.* small; applied especially to the eyes. 'Bacchus with *pink* eyne.'—*Ant. and Cleop.* ii. 7.—W.

Pish, Pishty [pish, pisht'i], *interj.* a cry or call to a dog. *Ak.

Piss-a-bed [pis'a-bed], *sb.* the common dandelion.—F. M. *Leontodon taraxacum*.

Pit [pit], *v. a.* to back; to set to fight.—N. H.

Pitch [pich], *sb.* uneven ground, an undulation in the ground.—N. H.

Pitch, *v. n.* (1) To undulate, to be uneven. Ex. 'The ground *pitches* in that field.'—N. H.

(2) To waste, to sink in flesh.—Lisle.

Pitchers [pich'urz], *sb. pl.* boughs of withy, cut for planting, especially to make hedges.—W.

Pitchin [pich'in], *sb.* used in distinction from *paving*; the latter being performed with flat or large stones, but *pitchin* with small, uneven ones. In North Hants generally flints.—W. H. C.

Pitch-up [pich up], *sb.* a small concourse; a boy's *pitch-up* were his ordinary companions. [And as a *v.*] Ex. 'To *pitch-up*' with any one: to associate with him.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 430.

Pity [pit'i], *sb.* love. '*Pity* is akin to love,' says Shakespeare; but in the W. of Eng. it is often the same.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Plash [plash], *sb.* a mill-head; as 'Winkton *plash*.'—Wise, *New Forest*.

- Plash, Plush**, *v.* to partially cut off the branches of a hedge, and entwine them with those left upright. *Ak. (who gives the form *plash*; Mr. Wise adds the form *plush*). Cf. E. to *pleach*. I never heard it pronounced otherwise than *plash* in Hampshire.—W. H. C.
- Play** [plai], *v.* to swarm as young bees do.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 184.
- Plim** [plim], *v.* to swell. *Ak. Barley is *plim*, when it is full.—Wise. Used also of poultry. Ex. Fowls or ducks are said to '*plim* up well' in roasting.—N. H.
- Plock** [plok], *sb.* a block of wood.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 163. 'A Christmas *plock*,' the yule-log.—W.
- Plough-stilts** [plou-stilts], *sb. pl.* the handles of a plough. Ex. 'When he be walking between the *plough-stilts*.'—Horace Smith's *New Forest*, a novel, 1829, ii. p. 25.
- Poach** [poach], *v.* to tread damp ground into holes and foot-prints, as by cattle.
- Podge** [poj], *sb.* a blow, a nudge, a belly-winder. Ex. 'I'll give you a *podge* in the guts.'—F. M.
- Poke** [poak], (1) *v. n.* To point the head forwards, in a stiff way. 'He goes *poking* along.'—Cooper. Com.
(2) *v. a.* to thrust. 'The cow *poked* him with her horns.'—Cooper. Com.
- Pole-ring** [poal-ring], *sb.* the ring which secures the blade of a scythe to the pole or handle. See **Snead**.
- Pollard** [pol'urd], *sb.* a large post.—F. M. I never heard the word applied in North Hants to anything but a tree whose branches have been cut off.—W. H. C.
- Pomewater** [poam-wautur], *sb.* a large apple, tempting to the sight, but excessively sour. Described by Shakespeare, *Love's Labour's Lost*, iv. 2. In the old ballad, *Blue Cup for me*, we have:—
'Whose cheeks did resemble two roasting *pomewaters*.'
Shakespeare's Birthplace, by J. R. Wise, p. 99.
- Pon-shard, Panshard** [pon'shurd, pan'shurd], *sb.* a fragment of broken earthenware. See **Shard**. *Ak. Also see **Punchard**.
- Ponto** [pon'toa], *sb.* a lump of soft bread kneaded into a ball.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 430.
- Pook** [pook], *v.* to thrust with the horns.—J.
- Pooks** [pooks], *sb. pl.* haycocks. *N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 120. See **Puck**.
- Poor man's weather-glass** [poor manz wedhur-glaas], *sb.* *Anagallis arvensis*.—J. B.
- Pop** [pop], *sb.* a smart blow.—W. Ex. 'Gie that post a *pop* on the head, wi' a bightle.'
- Pop**, *v.* to strike; 'to *pop* a child,' to whip it.—W.
- Poppers** [pop'urz], *sb.* *Digitalis purpurea*. 'In Hampshire it is very well known by the name of *Poppers*; because if you hold the broad end of the flower close between your finger and thumb, and

blow at the small head, as into a bladder, till it be full of winde, and then suddenly strike on it with your other hand, it will give a great crack or pop.—R. Turner, *Botanologia*, p. 124 (1664).

Popple-stone [pop'l-stoan], *sb.* a pebble.—J.

Pops [pops], *sb. pl.* the same as **Poppers**.—W. ; J. B.

Pot-lug [pot-lug], *sb.* the same as the *lug*, *lugstick*, or *rugstick*. See **Rugstick**.

Pouchy [pou'chi], *adj.* soft ; as land softened by rain.—J.

Poult [pult?], a blow with a stick. *Ak. Also, to give one a *pulting* with a stick, now commonly called a *quilting*.—Wise.

Powdering-tub [pou'dring tub], *sb.* a salting-tub.—J.

Pranked [prank'id], *adj.* variegated, spotted. Ex. 'A *pranked* butterfly ; a *pranked* kerchief.'—J.

Pride [preid], *sb.* a kind of lamprey ; *ammocetes branchialis*, Dum. See Plot's *Oxfordshire*. Note by Rev. L. Jenyns to White's *Nat. Hist. of Selborne*, Letter xi.

'Fright [preit], *adj. and adv.* upright.—N. H.

Print [prin'it], *i. e.* take it. Fr. *prenez*. *Ak.

Prise [preiz], *v.* to raise by means of a lever.—Cooper.

Prong [prong], *sb.* a hay-fork, a dung-fork ; used only of forks with two tines or points.—N. H.

Proud-flesh [proud-flesh], *sb.* the flesh when swollen and inflamed round a sore or wound, which is removed by vitriol or caustic.—F. M. ; Com.

Pruff [pruf], for *proof* ; hard, insensible to pain.—Winch. *Sch. Gl.* Obstinate.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 431.

Puck [puk], *sb.* a sheaf of barley or oats.

Puck, *sb.* a New Forest sprite.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 174. See **Colt-pixey**.

Puck, *v.* to put up sheaves, especially of barley or oats. Wheat is put up in *hiles*.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Pucker [puk'ur], *sb.* irritation ; temper, perplexity, vexation. Ex. 'I be in a terrible *pucker*.'—J.

Puckeridge [puk'uridj], *sb.* (1) The fern-owl or goat-sucker.

(2) A disease in calves. 'The country-people have a notion that the fern owl, or churn-owl, or eve-jar, which they also call a *puckeridge*, is very injurious to weaning-calves, by inflicting, as it strikes at them, a fatal distemper known to cow-leeches by the name of *puckeridge*.'—*Miscellaneous Observations*, by Rev. Gilbert White. See **Jar-Bird**. Note the numerous names of this bird ; viz. *fern-owl*, *churn-owl*, *eve-jar*, *jar-bird*, *night-jar*, *night-hawk*, *night-crow*, *ground-hawk*, and *puckeridge*, all of which seem known in Hants.

Puckets [puk'ets], *sb. pl.* nests of caterpillars.—Cooper.

Puck-needle [puk-nee'dl], *sb.* *Scandix Pecten*.—Holloway's *Diction-ary*.—J. B.

Puddling about [pud·lin u'bout], *part.* wasting time on trifles.—N. H.

Puffballs [puf·baulz], *sb. pl.* *Lycoperdon giganteum* and other species.—Holloway's *Dictionary*.—J. B.

Pug [pug], *sb.* a kind of loam.—Cooper. Used in the New Forest.—Wise.

Pulting, *sb.* See **Poult**.

Pumple-footed [pump·l fuot·ed], *adj.* club-footed.—Cooper.

Pure [peur], *adj.* well, in good health.—*N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 120.

Purely [peur·li], *adv.* (1) The same as **Pure**. Ex. 'Quite *purely*,' quite well. *Ak.

(2) Extremely. Ex. 'Tis *purely* mild.'—J.

Purl [purl], *v.* to turn round, as clouds veer with the wind.—W.

Pur-lamb [pur·lam], *sb.* a male lamb.—Lisle.

Purly [pur·li], *adj.* weak-sighted. *Ak.

Pussy-cats [puosi·kats], *sb. pl.* Catkins of *Salix*.—Holloway's *Dictionary*.—J. B.

Putlug [put·lug], *sb.* the horizontal pole which supports the boards of a scaffold.—N. H.

Putlug-holes [put·lug·hoalz], *sb. pl.* spaces in a wall where the *putlug* entered, and which are filled up after the scaffold is struck.—N. H.

Pwint [ppoint], *sb.* a pint. *Ak.

Quag [kwag], *sb.* a quagmire.—W.

Quaggle [kwog·l], *v.* to shake like jelly.—J.

Quar [kwor], *sb.* the udder of a cow or sheep when hard after calving or lambing.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Quar, *v.* to work in a quarry. *Ak.

Quarred [kword], *adj.* 'Beer is said to be *quarred*, when it drinks hard or rough.'—Wise, *New Forest*.

Quarrel [kwor·ul], *sb.* a square of window-glass. *Ak.

Quarries [kworiz], *sb. pl.* the diamond-shaped panes of a leaded casement.—N. H. Compare French *Carré*.

Quat [kwot], *sb.* a pimple, small boil, small blister. See *Othello*, V. i. 11.—W. Also called *quilt*.

Quat, *v.* to squat. *Ak. (who spells it *quat*).

Quat-vessel [kwot·ves·l], *sb.* *Carduus lanceolatus*.—J. B.

Querking [kwurk·in], *part.* grumbling. Ex. 'He be allus *querking*.'—J.

Quest [kwest], *sb.* a wood-pigeon. *Ak. Not common in Hants.

- Quest**, *v.* to give tongue as a spaniel does on trail.—Cooper; Wise.
- Quick** [kwik], *sb. pl.* young plants of hawthorn (*Crataegus oxyacantha*). Ex. 'It'll take nigh upon two thousand *quick* to plant that bank.'—N. H.
- Quick-beam** [kwik-beem], *sb.* the mountain ash. *Sorbus aucuparia*.—N. H.
- Quickhedge** [kwik-hej], *sb.* a hedge formed of hawthorn, or other growing shrubs; a live-hedge, in contradistinction to a dead-hedge made by twisting brushwood along the bank.—N. H.
- Quid** [kwid], *v.* to suck. *Ak. Cf. the phr. 'a *quid* of tobacco.'
- Quiddle** [kwid'l], *v.* to be anxious and busy about trifles; to fuss about. Heard at Bournemouth. See **Twiddle**.—W. W. S.
- Quill-up** [kwil-up], *v.* to rise as water does in a spring.—N. H. Cf. Germ. *quelle*, a spring.
- Quilt** [kwilt], *sb.* a pimple, boil, small blister; the same as *quat*.—W.
- Quilt**, *v. a.* to beat with twigs. Ex. 'I'll *quilt* thee jacket to 'ee.'—J.
- Quilt**, *v. n.* to swallow. *Ak.
- Quinnets** [kwinn'ets], *sb. pl.* the rings of iron that secure the *nibs* of a scythe. See **Snead**.
- Quirk** [kwurk], to cry out, as a hare when caught in a trap.—N. H.
- Quiskin** [kwis'kin], *pres. pt.* complaining. *Ak.
- Quod** [kwod], *v.* to catch eels with an earth-worm, or a piece of worsted.—J.
- Quoilers** [kwoi'lurz], *sb. pl.* part of cart-harness.—J.
- Quop** [kwop], *v.* to throb. *Ak.
- Quot** [kwot], *v. n.* to walk in an undignified manner.—J.
- Quotted** [kwot'ed], *pp.* satiated, cloyed, glutted.—Cooper.
-
- Rabbit you** [rab'ut], *interj.* confound you! Another form of the oath is 'rabbit your head.'
- Rabbiter** [rab'etur], *sb.* a blow on the back of the neck given with the edge of the open hand. From the mode usually employed in killing rabbits.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 431.
- Rack** [rak], *sb.* part of a neck of mutton.—Winch. *Sch. Gl.*
- Rack-and-manger** [rak-un-mai'njur], *phr.* expresses utter mismanagement, all going wrong, everything out of place, and going to destruction.—N. H. See *Life of Robin Goodfellow*, 1628. Halliwell's Dict. ii. 662.
- Back-and-rend** [rak-un-rend], *phr.* wreck and ruin.—J. [It should probably be spelt *wrack*.]—W. H. C.

Rack-up [rak-up], *v.* to feed the horses and leave them for the night.
—Cooper.

Racket [rak'it], *sb.* a bustling noise.—J. Com.

Rackety [rak'iti], *adj.* unsteady, extravagant; as a spendthrift.—
N. H.

Racony [rak'uni], *adj.* harsh, wiry. Applied to cloth.—J.

Raff [raf], *sb.* a low, worthless fellow.—J.

Raftering, [raaf'turing], *sb.* 'raftering the land is a sort of rest-baulk ploughing, on account of the number of flint-stones rendering it too difficult to breast-plough.'—Driver's *Gen. View of Agriculture in Hants* (London, 1794), p. 68.—W. W. S.

Rafty [raaf'ti], *adj.* (1) Rancid; musty, as 'rafty bacon.' *Ak.
Rafty bacon is rusty bacon.

(2) Being of a cross-grained temper.—J.

Rag [rag], *v. a.* to rail at. Ex. 'Measter gied me a ragging.'—J.

Ragged-jacks [rag'id-jaks], *sb. pl.* small shrimps (sea-coast).—Wise.

Ragged Robin, *sb.* *Lychnis Flos-cuculi*.—J. B.

Rags and jags [ragz un jagz], *sb. pl.* shreds of cloth, &c. So in the nursery verses:—

'Hark, hark, the dogs do bark,
The beggars are coming to town;
Some in *rags*, and some in *jags*,
And some in tattered gowns.'—F. M.

Another version—*velvet* gowns.—W. W. S.

Rain [rain], *v.* to peel bark.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Rainer [rai'nur], *sb.* one who peels bark. *New Forest*. 'The *rainers*, as the bark-peelers were called, were then busy,' *The Cousins*, by J. Wise.—J. B. Probably a different pronunciation of *rinder*. See **Rind**.—W. H. C.

Ramard [ram'urd], *adv.* to the right. Put for *ramward*, a corruption of *framward* or *fromward*. So *toard*, for *toward*, means to the left, *i. e.* to you.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Rammel cheese [ram'l cheez], *sb.* the best kind of cheese; as distinguished from *omary cheese*, *q. v.*—Wise, *New Forest*.

Rammucky [ram'uki], *adj.* dissolute, wanton. 'A *rammucky* man' is a depraved character—Wise, *New Forest*.

Rampage [rampaij], *v. n.* to prance about furiously; to make a disturbance; to be violent. Ex. 'He went *rampaging* about.'—N. H.

Rampagious [rampai'jus], *adj.* riotous, noisy.—F. M.

Rampant [ram'punt], *adj.* extremely painful; agonizing. Ex. 'My poor head be so *rampant*.'—N. H.

Ramshackle [ram'shakl], *adj.* old, worthless, broken, out of order.—F. M. Loose, untidy, ungainly. *Ak. Out of repair. Applied to a building; out of order and condition, in general.—Pegge's *Supp.* to Grose.

Ramsons [ram'zun], *sb.* wild garlic. *Allium ursinum*.—J.

Ramul-up [ram'ul-up], *v.* to eat greedily.—N. H.

Rank [rank], *adj.* strong-growing. Applied to plants.—N. H. Com.

Rantipole [ran'tipoal], *sb.* the wild carrot; *daucus carota*; so called from its bunch of leaves.—Wise, *New Forest*. See **Hilltrot**.

Rashed. See **Malt**.

Ratch [rach], *v.* to stretch; as 'ratch your maw,' *i. e.* stretch your stomach with food.—Cooper. Cooper writes it *wratch*; but cf. Scot. *rax*.

Rath [raath], *adj.* and *adv.* early, soon. Ex. 'I got up *rath* this morning.'—Cooper.

Rath-ripe [raath-reip], *adj.* early ripe.—Lisle.

Rather [raath'ur], *adj.* (comparative of *rath*) sooner.—Lisle.

Rattle-trap [rat'l-trap], *sb.* a worn-out, shaky cart or carriage.—N. H.

Rattle-traps, *sb. pl.* things lying about in disorder, or requiring to be packed up. Ex. 'A woman's *rattle-traps*,' are all her apparel, &c.—F. M.

Raught [raut], *pt. t.* reached. *Ak.

Ravelings [rav'lingz], *sb. pl.* frayed or unwound textile fabrics.—J. Com.

Razor-bill [rai'zur-bil], *sb.* the red-breasted merganser; *mergus serrator*, Lin. 'Known to the fishermen at Christchurch as the *razor-bill*.'—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 312.

Ready [red'i], *adj.* cooked; used of meat when *well* done; opposed to **Rear**, q. v.—W.

Rear [reer], *sb.* 'a piece of wood placed under the "bee-pots" to give the bees more room.'—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 185.

Rear, Reer, Rere, *adj.* raw, underdone. *Ak. and Wise, *New Forest*, p. 192.

Rearing-bone [ree'rin-boan], *sb.* the hip-bone of a pig.—J.

Rearing-feast [ree'rin-feest], *sb.* a supper when the roof of a new-built house is put on.—J.

Reaves [ree'uvz], *sb. pl.* the boards or rails put round waggons, so as to enable them to take a greater load.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Red-head [red-hed], *sb.* the pochard; *Anas ferma*, Lin. 'Known along the Hampshire coast as the *redhead* and *ker*.'—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 312.

Red Heath [red heth], *sb.* *Calluna vulgaris*.—J. B.

Red Merry [red mer'i], *sb.* a red-fruited var. of *Prunus Avium*. Dr. Bromfield's MSS.—J. B.

Redweed [redweed], *sb.* *Papaver Rhæas*.—J. B.

Refuge [ref'euj], *adj.* inferior, unsaleable—as, 'refuge bricks,' 'refuge sheep,' &c. Corr. from *refuse*.—Cooper.

Regarder [regaad'ur], *sb.* an officer whose business it is to enquire into the trespasses committed in the Forest.—N. F.

Remedy [rem'idi], *sb.* a half-holiday at Winchester School.—Pegge's *Supp.* to Grose.

Remward [rem'urd], *adv.* to the right. See **Ramard**.

Rennie-mouse, Reiny-mouse [ren'i mous, rain'i mous], *sb.* the bat. See **Reremouse**.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 192.

Rere [reer]. See **Rear**.

Rere-mouse [reer'mous], *sb.* the bat.—Wise, p. 192. A.S. *hrêremús*, the fluttering mouse, from *hréran*, to flutter. See **Flittermouse**.

Resolute [rez'uloot], *adj.* strong, active. Ex. 'He is a great, *resolute* chap.' 'That's a *resolute* dog of yourn.'—N. H.

Revel [rev'l], *sb.* a parochial festival. *Ak.

Ribgrass [ribgraas], *sb.* *Plantago lanceolata*.—Holloway's *Dictionary*.—J. B.

Rick [rik], *sb.* a sprain. Ex. 'I think it's a *rick*; that's what the matter wi' 'un.'—N. H.

Rick, *v. a.* to sprain. Ex. 'He's *ricked* his arm.'—N. H.

Rick, *v.* to twist. Ex. 'To *rick* one's ankle,' to twist it; 'to *rick* a ball' at cricket, to make it twist or turn.—W.

Rick-rack [rik'rak], *adj.* only applied to the weather; stormy, boisterous. Of Eng. *reeky*, and *rack*.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Rick-staddle. See **Staddle**.

Rick-victuals [rik'vitlz], *sb. pl.* hay, peas, beans.—W.

Rickest [rik'est], *sb.* a rick-yard.—J.

Rid [rid], *v.* to clear off work.—J.

Riddle [rid'l], *sb.* the ruddle, or composition of red ochre, with which sheep are marked. *Ak.

Ride [reid], *sb.* (1) A little stream.—Grose; Warner; F. M.

(2) A road through a wood.—N. H.

Ridge-bone [rij-boan], *sb.* the weather-boarding on the outside of wooden houses.—Cooper.

Rig [rig], *v.* (1) To climb.—J.

(2) To leap on, as quadrupeds in copulation.—N. H.

Rile [reil], *v.* to ruffle one's temper.—Cooper.

Rind [reind], *sb.* the bark of a tree. Ex. 'They poles 'll do for rafters wi' the *rind* on.'—N. H.

Rip [rip], *sb.* (1) A coop.

(2) A worthless fellow.—F. M. When applied to a female a lewd, unchaste person.

Rip, *v. a.* to put into a coop. Ex. 'To *rip* a hen;' to put a hen into a coop.—N. H.

Rip, *v. a.* to saw with the grain of wood. Ex. 'We'll just *rip* un down.'—N. H.

Rip-hook [rip'uok], *sb.* a sickle; a reaping-hook.—N. H.

Rise [reis], *sb.* brushwood or coppice-wood; as, 'a bundle of *rise*.'—Cooper. Common in Old English. See **White-rice**.

Rise [reiz], *v.* to begin to ascend. Ex. 'You must turn-off afore you *rise* the hill.'—N. H.

Rishes [rish'ez], *sb. pl.* various species of *Juncus*.—Holloway's *Dictionary*.—J. B. Old pronunciation of rushes.

Robin's-eyes [robinz-eiz], *sb. pl.* the flowers of the milkwort (*Polygalum vulgare*). Applied also to others, as those of the forget-me-not.—W.

Rock [rok], *v.* to reek, steam, smoke.—W. See **Roke**.

Rockiers [rok'yurz], *sb.* a small blue dove. 'Among them [the wood-pigeons] were little parties of small blue doves, which he calls *rockiers*.'—White's *Nat. Hist. of Selborne*, Letter xlv.

Rockled [rok'uld], *adj.* wrinkled.—Cooper. Cooper writes *wrockled*. Cf. *ruck* and *ruckle* in Hal.

Roke [roak], *sb.* steam from boiling-water. See **Rock**.

Roke, *v.* (used rather loosely) in the senses—(1) To smoke.

(2) To steam, as a dunghill in frosty weather; or as hot water.

(3) To drizzle, as small, misty rain.—W. Rather as warm rain which evaporates in mist. Cf. Germ. *Rauch*, smoke.—W. H. C.

Roker [roa'kur], *sb.* a stick or other instrument used for stirring anything. So also *v.* 'to *roke*.'

Roky [roa'ki], *adj.* misty, steamy. See *rooky*, in *Macbeth*, iii. 2.—W.

Rong, *sb.* the step of a ladder. *Ak. See **Rung**, as it is always pronounced in North Hants.—W. H. C.

Ronge [ronj], *v.* to kick or play; said of horses.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Roopy [roo'pi], *adj.* hoarse. Ex. 'I be that *roopy* I can't zing.'—J.

Rough-music [ruf-meuz'zik], *sb.* a serenade with pots, kettles, or anything else that makes a hideous noise, given to married folks who are reputed to quarrel, or ill-treat one another; or to those who otherwise disgrace themselves.—N. H.

Roughings [ruf'ingz], *sb. pl.* winter dried grass.—J. See **Rower** and **Rowings**.

Round-frock [round-frok], *sb.* a gaberdine, or upper garment, worn by the rustics.—Cooper. A smock-frock.—Wise.

- Rouse-about** [rouz-ubout], *adj.* bustling. Ex. 'Mrs. Jones is a *rouse-about* woman.'—J.
- Rowen** and **Rowet** [roa'un, roa'ut], *sb.* winter grass.—Lisle.
- Rowings** [roa'ingz], *sb. pl.* the latter pasture, which springs up after the mowing of the first crop.—Cooper.
- Rubbage** [rub'ij], *sb.* rubbish.
- Rubble** [rub'l], *sb.* rubbish.
- Rubble** [rub'l], *v.* to remove the gravel, which is deposited, in the New Forest, in a thick layer over the beds of clay or marl.—Wise, *New Forest*.
- Rubblin** [rub'lin], *sb.* the gravel over the marl or clay.—Wise, *New Forest*.
- Rudder** [rud'ur], *sb.* a riddle, a sieve.—W.
- Ruddley** [rud'li], *adj.* stained with iron rust. Ex. 'They drain-tiles we took up was all full of *ruddley* stuff,' *i. e.* mould impregnated with iron. Sometimes incorrectly pronounced *ruggley*.—W. H. C.
- Rue** [roo], *sb.* a row; a hedge-row.—Cooper.
- Ruffatory** [ruf'utori], *adj.* rude, boisterous.—F. M.
- Ruggley**. See **Ruddley**.
- Rug-stick** [rug-stik], *sb.* a bar in a chimney, on which hangs the *cotterel* (or *iron-scale* or *crane*, as it is also called) to which the kettle or pot is fastened. Called also *lug-stick*.—Wise, *New Forest*.
- Rum** [rum], *adj.* eccentric, queer; as, 'a *rum* ol' feller.'—Cooper. Com.
- Rumbustical** [rumbust'ikl], *adj.* blustering in manners, bustling, pushing, and incommoding others.—Cooper. Used also of an unmanageable horse.—N. H.
- Rumpled-skein** [rum'puld-skain], *sb.* anything in confusion; a disagreement. *Ak.
- Rummy** [rum'i], *adj.* queer, eccentric. See **Rum**.—N. H.
- Rung** [rung], *sb.* the cross-rail or step of a ladder.—N. H.
- Rusty** [rust'i], *adj.* restive. *Ak.
- Rux** [ruks], *v. a.* to stir, or shake. As 'to *rux* it out.'—N. H.
- Saace** [saas], *sb.* sauciness, impertinence. *Ak.
- Sabbed** [sabd], *pp.* saturated with water or liquor.—Cooper.
- Safe** [saif], *adj.* sure. Ex. 'Safe to die.' *N. and 'Q.* 1st Ser. x. 120.—Hal. Certain. Ex. 'I'm *safe* to be there myself.'
- Sag** [sag], *v.* to bulge.—J. Rather to bulge downwards.—W. W. S.
- Salt-cat** [sault-kat], *sb.* (1) A mixture of coarse meal, clay, and salt, with some other ingredients, placed in a dove-cot to prevent the pigeons from leaving it, and to allure others. Forby derives it from *cate*, *i. e.* cake.—F. M.

(2) A lump of rock-salt, for cattle to lick in the field or 'barton'; also put into a pigeons' house for the pigeons to peck at.—W. Cf. the old phrase *to turn cat in pan*.—Bacon's *Essays; Of Cunning*.—W. S.

Salts [saults], *sb. pl.* marshes near the sea flooded by the tides.—Cooper.

Saul [sau'l], *sb. soul.* *Ak.

Sar [saar], *v.* (1) To serve. Ex. 'It *sar'd* un right.'

(2) To feed. Ex. 'Sar the pigs.'—J.

Sawney [sau'ni], *sb.* a simpleton.—N. H. Com.

Scadger [skaj'ur], *sb.* a ruffian.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.*

Scaldings [skau'dingz], *interj.* A cry raised to warn others to get out of the way at their peril (as though a person were carrying something scalding hot).—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 432.

Scale, Squoil [skail, skwoil], *sb.* a short stick loaded at one end with lead, and is distinguished from a *snog*, which is only weighted with wood.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 182. See **Squoyl**.

Scale [skail], *v.* to throw stones.—J.

Scaly [skai'li], *adj.* (1) shabby.—F. M.

(2) Mischievous, close, mean. Ex. 'A *scaly* fellow,' a mean person. —Cooper.

Scamble [skamb'l], (1) *v. n.* to crumble, as a bank.

(2) *v. a.* To break down, or tread down.

(3) *v. n.* To roam about.—N. H.

Scar [skaar], *v.* to drive away.—J. [For scare.]

Scarcy [skai'rsi], *adj.* scarce.—F. M.

Scaut [skaut], *v.* to strain with the foot in supporting or pushing anything. *Ak.

Scaut. See **Squat**.

Scoat [skoat], *sb.* a shore.—J.

Sconce [skons], *v.* to deprive a person of anything.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.*

Scoop [skoop], *sb.* a boiler.—J.

Scrabble [skrab'l], *v. n.* (1) To crawl about. Ex. 'Little Billy's *scrabbling* about house.'

(2) To make a scratching noise. As 'rats *scrabble*.'—J. [Rather to scratch, without reference to the noise. Cf. 1 Samuel xxi. 13.]

Scran [skran], *sb.* a bag. [See the remarks on this word in E. D. S. Gloss. B. 19, p. 24.]

Scraze [skraiz], *v. a.* to graze. Ex. 'I've *scrazed* my leg.'—J.

Screech [skreech], *sb.* the bull-thrush.—Wise. *Ak. gives 'Screech, the missel-thrush.' Never so called in N. H.

Scrim [skrim], *v. a.* to crush. Ex. 'Scrim the curds well.'—J.

Scrimpy [skrim'pi], *adj.* mean, small. Ex. 'A terrible *scrimpy* pudden.'—J.

Scroop [skroop], *v.* to grate, to creak, as a door on rusty hinges.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 186. Or as a cart-wheel wanting grease.—N. H.

Scroudge, Scrudge [skrouj, skrudj], *v.* to squeeze closely.—F. M.

(2) To crowd up.—Cooper, who spells it *scrowge*. *Ak. *scrouge*. See **Scrunch**.

Scrow [skrou], *adj.* (1) cross. Ex. 'Main *scrow*,' very cross. *Ak.

(2) Angry, scowling.—Cooper.

(3) Dark, threatening, as weather. Ex. 'A *scrow* night.'—J.

Scrumple [skrump'l], *v.* to crush.—J. [For crumple.]

Scrumpling [skrump'ling], *sb.* a small apple.—J. [For crumpling.]

Scrunch [skrunsh], *v.* (1) To bite in pieces with the teeth, so as to make a noise.—F. M.

(2) To squeeze closely.—F. M. See **Scroudge**.

Scuddick [skud'ik], *sb.* a small coin. Ex. 'Not worth a *scuddick*.' 'Not got a *scuddick* to fly with.'—W. See **Scuttick**.

Scuffle [skuf'l], *sb.* a kind of hoe for scraping the ground.—N. H.

Scuffle [skuf'l], (1) *v. a.* To scrape the surface of the ground. Ex. 'To *scuffle* up weeds.'

(2) *v. n.* To walk without raising the feet from the ground. Ex. 'He goes *scuffling* along.'—N. H.

Scug [skug], *sb.* a squirrel. 'Let's go *scug*-hunting' is a common phrase.—N. and Q. 1st Ser. v. 251.—N. H.

Scugbolt [skugboalt], *sb.* a stick with a leaden head, used for knocking down birds and *scugs* (squirrels). N. and Q. 1st Ser. x. 400. See **Squoil**.

Scuggy [skugi], *sb.* a squirrel.—W. See **Scug**.

Scull [skul], *sb.* a drove, or herd, or pack of low people; lit. a shoal; always used in an opprobrious sense.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Scuppit [skup'it], *sb.* a small scoop used by malsters, &c.—Cooper.

Scut [skut], *sb.* the wren. Sometimes called *scutta-wren* [skut'uren].—F. M. Rather *scutty-wren*.—W. H. C.

Scuttick [skut'ik], *sb.* anything of the smallest possible worth. 'I'll tell you what I mean to do; I won't pay one farthing—no, I won't pay one *scuttick* towards the taxes, nor the Poor's rate, nor the parson neither, not till I find something to satisfy my mind.' *Election Speech*, Newport, Isle of Wight, April 20, 1831. See **Scuddick**.

Sedge [sedj], *sb.* *Spartina alterniflora*.—Dr. Bromfield in *Phytologist*, iii. 1096, O.S.—J. B.

Seed-lip [seed'lip], *sb.* a wooden box, of a peculiar shape, which is carried by persons when sowing the ground.—Cooper.

Serve [surv], *v. a.* (1) To make; to treat. Ex. 'We maun *serve* him same as t'other one.' We must do to it as to the other one, viz. a gate or post, or articles of furniture.—N. H.

(2) To feed animals. See **Sar**.—J.

Setty [set'i], *adj.* Eggs are said to be *setty* when they are sat upon.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Sew [seu], *adj.* dry, spoken of cows. Ex. 'To go *sew*' (of a cow) is to go dry.—Cooper.

Sewent [seu'ent], *adj.* smooth, as a field of corn.—J. See **Suant**.

Shacket [shak'ut], *sb.* a fair load of hay or straw.—N. H.

Shackety [shak'uti], *adj.* out of repair.—N. H.

Shackle [shak'l], *sb.* a withy ring for securing hurdles to the stakes.—J.

Shade [shaid], *sb.* 'It has nothing in common with the shadows of the woods, but means either a pool or an open piece of ground, generally on a hill-top, where the cattle in the warm weather collect, or, as the phrase is, "come to *shade*," for the sake of the water in the one and the breeze in the other. Thus "Ober *Shade*" means nothing more than Ober pond; whilst "Stony-cross *Shade*" is a mere turfy plot.'—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 181. The word was suggested by the notion of *coolness*.

Shadow-cow [shad'u-kou], *sb.* a cow whose body is a different colour to its hind and fore-parts.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 185.

Shake [shaik], *sb.* a crack, flaw, or rift in a tree. A woodman's term.—W.

Shaky [shai'ki], *adj.* unsound, as applied to timber having shakes or rifts. 'The trees on the freestone grow large, but are what workmen call *shakey*, and so brittle as often to fall to pieces in sawing.'—White's *Nat. Hist. of Selborne*, Letter i. See **Shake**.

Shamrock [sham'uk], *v.* to slouch, to shamble.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Shamocking, *pres. part.* as *adj.* shambling; a *shamocking* man means an idle, good-for-nothing person; a *shamocking* dog means almost a thievish, stealing dog.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Shard [shaa'd], *sb.* (1) A gap in a hedge or bank. Cf. A.S. *Sceran*, to cut.

(2) A cup. Ex. 'A *shard* of tea,' a cup of tea.—Wise, *New Forest*. It probably does not mean 'a cup,' but 'a small quantity,' as a bit of meat, a morsel of bread; so a *shard* (*i. e.* a little piece) of tea.—W. H. C.

Sharf [shaarf], *sb.* the shaft of a cart or carriage. Pl. *Sharves*. Ex. 'One of them *sharves* is broke.'

Sharn-beetle [shaan-bee'tl], *sb.* dung-beetle.—J. But the word *beetle* is very rare among the peasantry in Hants. They always call it *Bob*, with various prefixes.—W. H. C.

Sharp [shaap], *sb.* the shaft of a cart.—Cooper. See **Sharf**.

Sharp [shaap], *v. a.* to sharpen. Ex. 'I maun *sharp* the saw, afore I does more wi' her.'—N. H.

Shaul [shaul], *sb.* a shovel to winnow with.—Cooper. From Ray, who writes *shawle*. It is literally *shovel*, the *v* being pronounced as *u*; as in the nursery rhyme—

'I, said the owl,
With my little *shovel*.'—W. H. C.

Shaw [shau], *sb.* a small wood.—N. H.

Shealing [shee'lin], *sb.* a lean-to; a smaller building constructed adjoining to, and against another.—N. H.

Sheening [shee'ning], *sb.* for *machining*; working by taskwork at a machine. *N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 400.

Sheep-slate [sheep-slait], *sb.* a sheep-walk; sheep-lease.—Lisle.

Sheer [sheer], *adj.* shining, glassy; used especially of any inflammation which looks angry.—W.

Sheers [sheerz], *sb. pl.* for shires; the midland counties. Ex. 'He comes out of the *sheers* somewheres.'—N. H.

Sheets-axe [sheets-aks], *sb. pl.* oak-galls.—J. B. 'On the 29th of May children carry oak-apples about, and call out *sheets-axe* in derision to those who are not provided with them.'—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 183.

Shelf, *sb.* (1) A bank of sand or pebbles.

(2) A shallow in a river.

(3) A ford. See *shelves* in Milton, *Comus*, 117; and *shelvy* in Sh. *Merry Wives*, III. v. 15.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Shim [shim], *sb.* a smock.—J. This word appears to be an abbreviation of the French *chemise*.—W. H. C.

Shim, *adj.* lean, thin, slim. Ex. 'He's a *shim* fellow,' *i. e.* thin.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Shire-way [sheir-wai], *sb.* a bridle-way.—Cooper.

Shirk off [shurk auf], *v.* to decamp, to retreat in a cowardly way, to slink away from. *Ak. See **Shog off**.

Shirky [shurk'i], *adj.* deceitful.—Cooper.

Shirt-craw. See **Craw**.

Shiver-grass [shiv'ur-graas], *sb.* a species of grass which continually seems agitated, or quivers.—F. M. Also called *didder-grass*, *viz.* in Cambs.—W. W. S. [*Briza*.]

Shock, Shoak, Shuck [shok, shoak, shuk], *v.* to break off short. Gravel is said to *shock* off at any particular stratum.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Shock [shok], *sb.* a heap, applied not merely to corn, but to anything else. 'A *shock* of sand,' *i. e.* a line or band of sand.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Shock-shower [shok-shour], *sb.* a slight shower in harvest; one which just wets the *Shocks*, or sheaves of corn.—W.

Shoes and Stockings [shooz und stokingz], *sb. pl.* *Lotus corniculatus*.—Holloway's *Dictionary*.—J. B.

Shog off [shog auf], *v.* the same as *shirk off*. *Ak. Perhaps it has less of the idea of sneaking away. Cf. 'Let us *shog off*.' *Henry V.* ii. 3. [*Shog* and *shirk* are not allied.—W. W. S.]

Shoot [shoot], *sb.* a deep road downhill.—J.

Shoot-off [shuot-auf, sometimes pronounced shut], *v.* to unyoke; used sometimes without the suffix. Ex. 'I've just *shot* the mare,' *i. e.* taken her out of harness, and put her in the stable.—N. H.

Shooting-off time [shuot'in-auf-teim], *sb.* the hour at which farm-horses leave off work.—N. H.

Showl [shoul], *sb.* a shovel. *Ak. See **Shaul**.

Shrammed [shram'd], *pp.* chilled. *Ak. Very cold.—N. H. Conveys the notion of being shrunk up with cold. Ex. 'I'm *shramm'd* wi' cold.'—W.

Shrape [shraip], *v.* to scold.—Cooper.

Shrew-ash [shreu-ash], *sb.* a 'medicated' ash-tree. 'A *shrew-ash* was made thus:—Into the body of a tree a deep hole was bored with an auger, and a poor devoted *shrew-mouse* was thrust in alive, and plugged in.'—White's *Nat. Hist. of Selborne*, Letter xxviii.

Shrievy [shree'vi], *adj.* having threads withdrawn.—Cooper.

Shroving [shroa'ving], *sb.* 'Boys and girls "go *shroving*" on Ash-Wednesday (? Shrove Tuesday); that is, begging for meat and drink at the farmhouse, singing this rude snatch:—

"I come a *shroving*, a *shroving*, a *shroving*,
For a piece of pancake;
For a piece of truffle-cheese
Of your own making";

when, if nothing is given, they throw stones and shards at the door.'—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 178.

Shuck [shuk], *sb.* a husk, or shell, as a 'bean-*shuck*.'—Cooper. Used only after the seed has been removed.—W. H. C.

Shuck [shuk], *v.* to shake.—Cooper.

Shuckish [shuk'ish], *adj.* unpleasant, unsettled, showery; as a '*shuckish* journey,' '*shuckish* weather,' &c.—Cooper. It seems equivalent to *shaky*.

Shuffling [shuf'ling], *pres. part.* 'To go *shuffling*' is to walk without raising the feet much from the ground, thereby making a *shuffling* noise.—F. M. See **Scuffle**.

Shun [shun], *v.* to push.—Cooper.

Shut. See **Shoot**.

Shute [sheut], *sb.* a young growing pig; bigger than a sucking-pig, but not a full-grown pig.—Wise (note on Cooper, who writes *sheat*, *shut*).

Shutes [sheuts], *sb. pl.* young hogs or porkers before they are put up to fattening.—Lisle.

Side [seid], *adj.* long. Cf. '*side sleeves*,' *i. e.* long sleeves. *Much Ado*, iii. 4.

Side-lands [seid-landz], *sb. pl.* the headlands of a ploughed field, where the plough has been turned.—Cooper.

Sidy [sei-di], *adj.* surly, moody.—Cooper.

Silk-wood [silk-wuod], *sb.* the great golden maiden-hair; *Polytricum commune*; 'which they call *silk-wood*.'—White's *Nat. Hist. of Selborne*, Letter xxv.

Silly [sil-i], *adj.* frantic, mad, insane. Ex. 'It 'ud drive me *silly* to see it.' 'He's gone *silly*, and took to th' asylum.' It is always used to designate insanity—not folly or idiocy, which is designated by the word **Simple**.—N. H.

Silt. See **Bacon-silt**.

Simple [sim-pl], *adj.* weak-minded, foolish, idiotic. Ex. 'He be quite **simple**, poor chap.'—N. H.

Sithe [seidh], *v.* to sigh. *Ak. (who writes *sythe*).

Size [seiz], *sb.* thickness, consistency; the '*size of the gruel*' means its consistency.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Sizzling [siz-ing], *sb.* yeast or barm, so called from the sound made by ale or beer in working.—Cooper.

Skeel [skeel], *sb.* a stratum; a layer of soil of any kind.—N. H.

Skeer [skeer], *sb.* a hard surface as on land not easily broken up.—N. H.

Skellet [skel-ut], *sb.* a round brass pot, having a **bail** (*q. v.*) to hang it over the fire.—N. H.

Skenter [skent-ur], *sb.* an animal that will not fatten.—J.

Skenting [skent-ing], *adj.* cattle are said to be *skenting* when they will not fatten.—J.

Skid [skid], *sb.* a piece of timber laid at an angle with the ground. Two or more *skids* are laid, so as to form an inclined plane to **lever** (*q. v.*) up large timber.—N. H.

Skillin [skil-un], *sb.* a penthouse. *Ak. Common; especially at the back part of a house.—Wise. See **Shealing**.

Skimmer-cake [skim-ur kaik], *sb.* a small pudding made up from the remnants of another, and baked upon a *skimmer*, the dish with which the milk is skimmed.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Skimmington [skim-intun], *sb.* what is called **rough music** (*q. v.*).—N. and Q. 1st Ser. x. 400. 'To ride Skimmington' is a ludicrous diversion in many parts of England, when the grey mare is

the better horse. A sort of triumphal procession, wherein the vanquished husband or his representative rides behind, towards the horse's or ass's tail, with a distaff in his hand, spinning or winding flax; and the wife, or her representative, before, with a *skimmer* or ladle in her hand, with which she sometimes gives the man a rap over the head, for not minding his work.—Madden. (It is much the same as what is called *Rough Music* in the South, in allusion to the 'rough music' with which the procession is accompanied. See the description in Chambers' *Book of Days*, ii. 510; and in Butler's *Hudibras*, bk. ii. canto 2; and the numerous illustrations of the phrase in Brand's *Pop. Antiq.* ed. Ellis, ii. 190.—W. W. S.)

Skise [skeis], *v.* to frolic about. Ex. 'The lambs *skise* about the fold.'—J.

Skitter [skit'ur], *v. n.* to shuffle along; to walk stealthily. Ex. 'To *skitter* like a mouse to her hole.' Cf. E. *skuttle*.

Skitter-boots [skit'ur-boots], *sb. pl.* half-boots laced in front. Called also *skitter-vamps*. I. of W.—Halliwell.

Skrow [skrou], *adj.* Shattered, battered.—Wise, *New Forest*. See *Scrow*.

Slab [slab], *sb.* a thick slice or lump. Ex. 'A *slab* of bacon,' a large piece of bacon. Opposed to *snoul*. Wise, *New Forest*. See *Squab*, *Snoul*.

Slabby [slab'i], *adj.* dirty.—J.

Slabs [slabz], *sb. pl.* the outer parts of a tree, sawn off before the body is sawn into plank, or the like.—N. H.

Slade [slaid], *sb.* a brook; a small running stream.—N. H.

Slan [slan], *sb.* a sloe. *Ak. Corruptly used; *slan* (A.S. *slán*) is properly a plural form.

Slap [slap], *adv.* straight, promptly. Ex. 'To put a horse *slap* at a fence.'—N. H.

Slap [slap], *v.* to *slap* on the cheek is to make use of rouge. Said to be confined to the localities of Sallyport (Portsmouth), Gosport, and Dock. See *Sailors and Saints*, i. 258.—F. M.

Slat [slat], *v.* (1) To beat upon with violence, as when rain beats against the window.—Cooper.

(2) To split, to crack (lit. to *slit*). *Ak.

Slat [slat], *sb.* a slate. *Ak.

Slate [slait], *sb.* a pod or husk.—J.

Sleep-mouse [sleep-mous], *sb.* a dormouse.—N. H.

Sleepy [sleep'i], *adj.* tasteless, insipid; spoken of apples and pears in the first soft state before they rot.—Cooper.

Slim [slim], *adj.* deceitful, crafty. Ex. 'A *slim* fellow,' a rogue.—Wise.

Slink [slink], *sb.* a bit; only in the phrase, 'a *slink* of a thing,'

which means a poor, weak, starved creature, or anything small and of bad quality.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Slink off.—L. See **Shirk off**.

Slipshaws [slipshauz], *sb. pl.* nuts that are ripe.—W.

Slither [slidh'ur], *v. n.* to slide.—N. H.

Slize [sleiz], *v.* to look sly. *Ak. Wise, *New Forest*.

Slock [slok], *v.* to throw away. Ex. 'Slock it away.'—Wise, *New Forest*.

Sloop [sloop], *v.* to exchange. *Ak.

Slox [slocks], *v.* to waste or pilfer. *Ak.

Slub [slub], *sb.* wet and loose mud. Used as *slush* or *slosh* is elsewhere.—Cooper.

Sluggard's guise [slug-urdz geiz], *sb.* a sluggardly habit. Hence the rhyme:

'Sluggard's guise;
Loth to bed and loth to rise.' *Ak.

Slurry [slur'i], *adj.* dull, stagnant, dirty.—N. H.

Slut [slut], *sb.* a noise; chiefly in phrase, 'a *slut* of thunder,' *i. e.* a peal.—Wise, *New Forest*. See **Slat**.

Smack [smak], *v.* to strike with the open hand. Ex. 'I'll *smack* thee vace for 'ee.'—J. Com.

Smack, *adv.* decidedly; as, 'he went *smack* at it.'—Cooper.

Small Heath [smaul heth], *sb.* *Culluna vulgaris*.—J. B.

Smart [smaart], *adj.* expresses quantity or length. Ex. 'A *smart* many;' 'a *smart* way;' 'it'll go a *smart* ways into it' = it will expend a good deal of a sum of money.—N. H.

Smatch [smach], *sb.* a smack, an unpleasant flavour.—W. See **Breachy**.

Smicket [smik'ut], *sb.* a smock-frock.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 162.

Smock-faced [smok-fais'd], *adj.* sheepish, bashful.—J.

Smolt [smoalt?], *adj.* (1) Smooth and shining.—Cooper.

(2) Polished, brushed.—Wise.

Smoorn [smoorn?], *v.* to smear.—Cooper.

Snack [snak], *sb.* a small 'fives' ball.—Winch. *Sch. Gl.*

Snacks [snaks], *sb. pl.* shares; 'to go *snacks*,' to share or divide anything.—F. M. Com.

Snag [snag], *sb.* (1) *Prunus Spinosa*, the blackthorn.

(2) The sloe.—W.

Snag-blossom [snag-blos'um], *sb.* the blossom of the blackthorn.—W.

Snaggle [snag'l], *v.* to snarl.—W.

Snail-creepers [snail-kree'purz], *sb.* the embroidered front of a countryman's smock-frock.—W.

Snake-Fern [snaik-veeurn], *sb.* *Osmunda regalis*, and *Blechnum Spicant*.—J. B.

Snake-flower [snaik-flour], *sb.* *Pulmonaria angustifolia*.—J. B.

Snake-stang [snaik-stang], *sb.* a dragon-fly.—J.

Snead [sneed], *sb.* the handle of a scythe. The family of Sneyd, of *Staff.*, bear a scythe in their arms.—Cooper (who writes *Snead*). *Ak. explains that it is the *pole* of a scythe (A.S. *snéd*); the two short handles are called the *nibs*, the rings that fasten these handles are called the *quinnets*, and the ring which secures the blade is called the *pole-ring*.

Snigger [snig'ur], *v.* to giggle.—J. See **Sniggle**.

Sniggle [snig'l], *sb.* an eel peculiar to the Avon in Hampshire; *Anguilla mediorostris*.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Sniggle, *v. n.* (1) To titter; to sneer at a person.—N. H.

(2) To snarl; as a dog.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Sniggling [snig'ling], *sb.* the snarling of a dog.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 186.

Snoder-gills [snod'ur-gilz], *sb. pl.* yew-berries.—N. H.

Snog [snog], *sb.* a stick used for 'cock-squoyling.'—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 182. See **Scale** and **Squoyl**.

Snotch [snoch], *sb.* probably for *notch*.? 'To get a *snotch* of a person,' is to gain an advantage over him. It seems rather, from the broad Hampshire *a*, to be for *snatch*, if it be not an original word.—W. H. C.

Snoul [snoul], *sb.* a small quantity.—Cooper. A small piece, a morsel. Ex. 'I've just had a *snoul*,' I have only had a morsel.—Wise, *New Forest*. Whence it appears that it is a small quantity of something edible.—W. H. C.—Opposed to **Slab**.

Snow-blossom [snoa-blos'um], *sb.* a snow-flake. A very beautiful word; more commonly used on the Wilts border.—W.

Snow-drop [snoa-drop], *sb.* a white variety of *Fritillaria Meleagris*. See **Cowslip**.—J. B.

Snuff-box [snuf-boks], *sb.* Various species of fungus are so called. Cf. the Scotch term, 'the devil's *snuff-box*.'—W.

Sock [sok], *v.* (1) To hit hard at cricket.

(2) To win; to be *socked*, to be beaten.—Winch. *Sch. Gl.*

Soggy [sog'i], *adj.* damp, wet, boggy; applied to land.—N. H.

Solly [sol'i?], *sb.* a tottering and unsafe condition.—Cooper.

Some [sum], *adv.* somewhat, a little. 'It has rained *some*,' i. e. a little.—W.

Some-when [sum-when], *adv.* at some time.—J.

Sossle [sos'l], *sb.* a slop, mess. 'What a *sossle* you have made!'—Wise.

Sossle [sos·l], *v.* to make a slop.—Cooper.

Souse [sous], *sb.* the face, ears, feet, and tail of a hog, eaten cold after it has been boiled. The term is derived from *souse*, the ear, and properly, the ear of a pig.—F. M.

Spalt [spault], *v.* to turn up. Ex. 'It *spalts* up from below the staple,' *i. e.* the bad ground turns up in ploughing from below the good mould.—Lisle. [*Spalt* is properly to *split*.—W. W. S.]

Spanes [spainz], *sb. pl.* the longitudinal bars of a field gate.—N. H.

Spanker [spank·ur], *sb.* (1) A cant term applied to a showy woman of loose character, or who is largely made in the hips.—F. M.

(2) A stout or active person; spoken of either sex.—F. M.

Spanking [spank·ing], *adj.* quick.—F. M.

Spanky [spank·i], *adj.* showy. *Ak.

Spar [spaar], *sb.* *Spars* are small pointed sticks, doubled and twisted in the centre, used by thatchers for fixing the straw on a roof.—Cooper.

Sparables [sparablz], *sb. pl.* small triangular nails used by shoemakers.—F. M.

Spar-gad [spaar-gad], *sb.* a beam from which a *cass* can be made.—Wise, *New Forest*. See *Cass*.

Spat [spat], *sb.* a blow; a form of *pat*. Ex. 'To give one a *spat*,' *i. e.* a pat or slap.—W.

Spat, *v.* to pat rather sharply, to slap.

Spats [spats], *sb. pl.* long leggings.—J. Evidently an abbreviation of *spatter-dashes* or *spatter-dashers*.—W. H. C.

Spavins [spav·unz], *sb. pl.* spasms. *N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 400.

Spean [speen], *sb.* a cow's teat.—Wise, *New Forest*. 'A kicking cow has good *speans*.'—Dixon, *Canidia* [1683], part iii. p. 89.

Speckle-back [spek·l-bak], *sb.* a snake. 'The proverb "eat your own side, *speckle-back*," is a common New Forest expression, and is used in reference to greedy people. It is said to have taken its origin from a girl who shared her breakfast with a snake, and thus reproved her favourite when he took too much.'—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 179.

Speg [speg], *adj.* smart.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 435.

Spell [spel], *sb.* (1) A fit or start. Pain is said to come and go by *spells*, *i. e.* by continuances of it at certain intervals.—Wise, *New Forest*.

(2) A time or quantity. Ex. 'He done a good *spell* of work.'—N. H.

Spene [speen], *sb.* See *Spean*.

Spick, Speck [spik, spek], *sb.* lavender.—W. Not in Ak. [Halliwell or Wright, in this sense.]

Spikenard [speik-naad], *sb.* *Sison Amomum*. *Flora Vectensis*, p. 201.—J. B.

Spillwood [spil·wuod], *sb.* wood thrown away by the sawyers.—Cooper.

Spine-oak [spein-oak], *sb.* the heart of oak.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Spink [spink], *sb.* a chaffinch. *N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 400.

Spinney [spin·i], *sb.* a very small wood ; a strip of wood between two fields.

Spire-bed [speir-bed], *sb.* a place where the *spires* [spei·u'rz], or shoots of the reed-canary grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*) grow. A *spire-bed* field or *spear-bed* field, is a field where the *spires* grow, that are used by plasterers and thatchers in their work.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Spiritual [spir·iteu'ul], *adj.* angry ; as, 'I got quite *spiritual* with him.' *N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 120.

Spit [spit], *sb.* the depth of a spade. Ex. 'They trenched 'un two *spit* deep.'—N. H.

Spith [spith], *sb.* pith, strength, force.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Spitter [spit·ur], *sb.* a spud, a hoe.—W.

Splice [spleis], *v.* to throw. *Winch. Sch. Gl.*

Splodger [splodj·ur], *sb.* a thick stick, a bludgeon.—W.

Sport [spoart], *v.* (1) To give away.

(2) To display any article of dress. *Winch. Sch. Gl.*

Sprack [sprak], *adj.* quick, lively, brisk, active. Also neat, tidy.—Wise, *New Forest*. 'A *sprack* un,' a lively one. *Ak.

Spratling [sprat·lin], *adj.* uppish ; consequential.—J.

Spratler [sprat·ur], *sb.* the guillemot ; *uria trioile*, Lath.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 309.

Spreader [spred·ur], *sb.* the bar across the chain-traces of the leading horses of a team.—N. H.

Spreath [spreedh], *adj.* active, able. *Ak. See **Sprack**.

Spreathed [spree·dh'd], *adj.* bitten by frost.—W. *Ak. gives 'spreazed, chapped by cold.'

Spree [spree], *adj.* (1) Conceited, giving oneself airs, when applied to a person.

(2) Smart, stylish, when applied to a thing. *Winch. Sch. Gl.* When used in a bad sense 'pretentious' ; when in a good, 'stylish,' 'superior.'—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 435.

Spring-bird [spring-burd], *sb.* See **Barleybird**.

Spud [spud], *sb.* a short knife used to grub up weeds, &c.—F. M. In North Hants a kind of straight hoe with a long handle, for grubbing up weeds or cutting down thistles.

Spuddle [spud·l], *v.* to stir about. *Ak. To muddle.—Wise.

Squab [skwob], *sb.* (1) An unfeathered bird.—Cooper. *Ak. defines it as 'the weakest bird of the brood.'

(2) 'On the 30th of last June, I untiled the eaves of a house where many pairs [of swifts] build, and found in each nest only 2 *squab*, naked *pulli*.'—White's *Nat. Hist. of Selborne*, Letter xxi.

(3) Anything large. Ex. 'a *squab* of a piece,' a large piece.

(4) A thickset, heavy person.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Squat [skwot], *sb.* the stay of a waggon to prevent its slipping back downhill.—N. H.

Squat [skwot], *sb.* a pimple; the same as *Quat*, q. v. Just as *squat* is used for *quat*, so *quat* is used for *squat*, in the sense of *to squat down*.—W.

Squat, *v.* to bruise or to lay flat.—Cooper. To press or push back.—N. H.

Squawk [skwauk], *v.* to squall. Ex. 'How the child do *squawk*!'—N. H.

Squawking-thrush [skwau'kin-thrush], *sb.* the missel-thrush.—J.

Squeaker [skwee'kur], *sb.* the swift.—N. H.

Squelch [skwelsh], *adv.* heavily, said of a fall. Ex. 'A vell down *squelch*, he fell down heavily. *Ak.

Squibbed [skwibd], *pp.* killed, crushed, applied to vermin; and also to linen when rumped.—F. M.

Squinney [skwin'i], *v.* to fret, as a child.—Halliwell.

Squinny-guts [skwin'i-guts], *sb.* a fractious child.—J.

Squirts [skwurts], *sb.* diarrhoea. Ex. 'To have the *squirts*.'—F. M.

Squish [skwish], *sb.* weak tea.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 435.

Squoil [skwoil], *sb.* a 'scale' (q. v.) or short stick loaded at one end with lead, used for throwing at cocks, squirrels, &c. From the notion of throwing *squoils* at a person came the forced interpretation of throwing glances at one. 'And so in the New Forest at this day *squoyles* not unfrequently mean *glances*.'—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 182. Ex. 'He throwed a *squoyle*;' that is, he looked at it.—Blackmore's *Cradock Nowell*, i. p. 225. Hence the name of the game of *squails*.

Squoil, *v.* To throw *squoils*; also, to slander. 'With the *sb.* is also employed the verb *to squoyle*, better known in reference to the old sport of *cock-squoyling* [i. e. throwing sticks at cocks]. From throwing at the squirrel the word was used in reference to persons, so that, "don't *squoyle* at me," at length meant, "don't slander me."—Wise, *New Forest*, *ibid*.

Stabble [stabl], *v. n.* to enter a house with dirty shoes.—N. H.

Stabbles [stablz], *sb. pl.* marks, footprints; always in the plural. In an old rhyme upon a hailstorm, we have—

'Go round the ricks, and round the ricks,
And make as many *stabble* as nine-score sheep.'

Wise, *New Forest*.

Staddles [stad·lɪz], *sb. pl.* stone or wooden supports which uphold rick-stands; or on which granaries or barns stand.—N. H. *Ak. has the word.

Staff [staaf], *sb.* a stick or rod. Ex. 'To take the *staff* to 'un' = To beat or thrash a naughty boy.—N. H.

Stale [stail], *adj.* dry, tasteless, not nutritive. Applied to grass. Ex. 'We may leave they beasts out till the grass begins to get *stale*.'—N. H.

Stale-fallows [stail-faloaz], *sb. pl.* ground that has been ploughed some time, and lies in fallow.—N. H.

Stamwood [stam-wuod], *sb. i. e.* stem-wood; the roots of trees removed from the earth.—Cooper.

Starky [staak·i], *adj.* used of land that is stiff and unworkable, especially after rain.—Wise, *New Forest*; also *Ak. 'Twur *starky* moor nor stoachy;' stiff rather than muddy.—Blackmore's *Cradock Nowell*, i. p. 226. See **Stoachy**.

Startle-bob [staat·l-bob], *sb.* the horse-fly.—N. H.

Steanin [stee·nin], *sb.* a road made with small stones. A.S. *stænen*, stony. *Ak.

Stear [stee·ur], *v.* to gaze intently; to view with astonishment. For Stare. Ex. 'I've got something as 'll make 'ee *stear*.'—N. H.

Stem [stem], *sb.* a period of time. Ex. 'We have had a *stem* o' dry weather.' A.S. *stefen*, *stemn*, a set time. 'Hi hæfdon hiora *stemn* gesetenne,' they had stayed their appointed time; A.S. *Chron. ann.* 894, ed. Thorpe, p. 166.

Stepper [step·ur], *sb.* a round of a ladder.—W.

Still [stil], *adj.* quiet, steady. Ex. 'A *still* lad,' a quiet, well-conducted boy.—N. H.

Stinge [stinj], *sb.* a sting. Pl. *stinges* [stin·jez]. *Ak.

Stitch-hyssop [stich-his·up], *sb.* *Genista anglica*.—J. B.

Stoachy [stoach·i], *adj.* dirty; as 'a *stoachy* road.'—Cooper. So also 'a dreadful *stoachy* piece of ground.'—Wise. See **Stodge-full** in Hal.

Stock [stok], *sb.* 'A rabbit-*stock*' is a rabbit-burrow.—W.

Stodgy [stod·ji], *adj.* thick, heavy. Ex. 'a *stodgy* pudding.'—J.

Stolt [stoalt], *adj.* stout, strong. Ex. 'The chicken are quite *stolt*.'

Stomachy [stum·uki], *adj.* proud, haughty.—W. Used of a horse, high-tempered, fresh.—N. H.

Stoneweed [stoan·weed], *sb.* *Polygonum aviculare*.—Dr. Bromfield's MSS.—J. B.

Stool [stool], *sb.* a stump of a tree.—Wise, *New Forest*. Especially the stumps of a coppice which has been cut.—N. H. *Ak. has *stoul*. See **Snouls**, and **Moots**.

- Stooled** [stoo'ld], *adj.* applied to a tree that has been reduced to a stump. '“A *stooled* stick” is used in opposition to maiden-timber, which has never been touched with the axe.’—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 183.
- Stop** [stop], *sb.* ‘A *stop* of rabbits,’ a nest of rabbits.—W. See **Stock**.
- Stouls** [stoulz]. See **Stool**.
- Stout** [stout], *sb.* a gad-fly. A.S. *stút*.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 193. Also *Ak. and N. H.
- Stramots** [stram'uts], *sb. pl.* grassy places. Ex. ‘The main of ‘un tuffets and *stramots* ;’ most of the ground was hillocky and grassy.—Blackmore’s *Cradock Nowell*, i. p. 226.
- Strand** [strand], *sb.* one of the twists of a line of horse-hair.—Cooper. Com. Used of any rope.
- Strap-grass** [strap-graas], *sb.* couch-grass. *Triticum repens*.—W.
- Strig** [strig], *sb.* the stalk of a plant.—J.
- Strip** [strip], *v. a.* to bark the oak tree.
- Stripping-bird** [strip'in-burd], *sb.* the wry-neck (*Junx torquilla*), whose note is generally heard about *stripping-time*.—N. H. See **Felling-bird**.
- Stripping-time** [strip'in-teim], *sb.* the period of spring, when the bark parts freely from the oak.—N. H.
- Strogs** [strogz], *sb. pl.* gaiters.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 162. ‘*Strogs*,’ says Mr. Wise, ‘do not reach quite so high as the gaiters called *vamplets*.’ See **Vamplets**, **Mokins**.
- Strommeling** [strom'uling], *adj.* awkward, ungainly, unruly. *Ak.
- Stub** [stub], *v.* to take out young feathers from a plucked fowl.—J.
- Stubby** [stub'i], *adj.* short and thick, like the stump of a tree.—Cooper.
- Stuckling** [stuk'ling], *sb.* a kind of mince-pie made of minced beef, caraway seeds, and apples, always served at the election dinners.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.*
- Stump** [stump], a stoat. *N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 120.
- Stumps** [stumpz], *sb. pl.* ‘To cock up his *stumps*,’ to be conceited, self-sufficient, or refractory. Ex. ‘’Twas that made ‘un cock up his *stumps* so.’—N. H.
- Stwon-dead** [stwoan ded], *adj.* stone-dead, dead as a stone. *Ak.
- Stwonon** [stwoan'un], *adj.* made of stone. *Ak.
- Suant** [seu'unt], *adj.* kindly, even, regular.—Lisle. Pliable.—N. H. *Ak. gives the forms *sewent*, *shewent*, and *swity*. See **Sewent**.
- Sugg** [suog], *interj.* used to invite pigs to come and eat; ‘*sugg!*’—F. M. See **Chug**.
- Sugg-up** [sug up], *v. a.* to face a bank with damp turf; to *revêt* it.—N. H.

Suggy. See **Soggy**.

Sull [sul], *sb.* a plough.—J.

Summut [sum'ut], *adv.* somewhat, something. Ex. 'Twas *summut* like that.' 'Gie 'un *summut* to drink.'—N. H.

Surplice [sur'ples], *sb.* a smock-frock.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 162.

Sussex-dumpling [sus'eks-dump'lin], *sb.* a dumpling made only of paste and water; called also 'a dunch dumpling.'—W.

Swabber [swob'ur], *sb.* the blower in a malt-house.—*Portsmouth Telegraph*, Dec. 7, 1812.—F. M.

Swanky [swan'ki], *adj.* swaggering, strutting. *Ak.

Swath [swaadh], *sb.* a row, line, or layer of cut grass, as it lies when just mown. *Ak. defines it as 'the grass as it lies after being cut down by the mower,' which is hardly explicit enough.

Sweal, Swele [sweel], *v.* (1) To singe; applied to the process of burning off the bristles of a newly-killed hog, or the feathers of a fowl. (2) To scorch linen.—F. M.; also Cooper.

Sweal, Swele [sweel], *v.* in playing marbles, is an expression used by schoolboys to signify the intention of moving the *taw* from a distant spot into a hole, or one of two holes, made immediately without the *ring*. The utterance of the word claims the right to do this; but should another boy cry *Fen sweal* before the word is pronounced, the intention is thereby defeated.—F. M.

Sweaty [swet'i], *adj.* mean, of no value; as, a *sweaty* thing, a *sweaty* horse. Used at Bishop's Waltham School.—F. M.

Swig [swig], *v.* to suck. *Ak.

Swimmy [swim'i], *adj.* giddy in the head.—Cooper.

Swinge [swinj], *v. a.* to flog.—J.

Swingeing [swinj'ing], *adj.* violent, great. 'A *swingeing* blow;' 'a *swingeing* price.' *Ak. [Comp. Goldsmith's *Haunch of Venison*. 'At the bottom was tripe in a *swingeing* tureen.']

Swingel [swing'l], *sb.* that part of the flail which beats the corn out of the ear.—Cooper. The *swinging* part.

Swittle [swit'l], *v.* to cut a stick; 'to cut and *swittle*,' to cut a stick and leave the pieces about the room. *Ak. Cf. American *whittle*, to cut small bits from a stick.

Swivity [swiv'uti], *adj.* giddy, dizzy. Ex. 'My head's all *swivity*.'—J.

Swizzle [swiz'l], *v.* to drink much, to swill.—Cooper.

Sword [sward], *sb.* sward.—Lisle.

Sworl [swaul], *v.* to snarl as a dog.—Cooper.

Tab [tab], *sb.* a shoe-string.—J.

Tack [tak], *sb.* a shelf, a mantle-piece. Ex. 'Up on th' *tack*.' *Ak.

Tackle [tak·l], *sb.* (1) Harness ; as plough-*tackle*, cart-*tackle*.—N. H.

(2) Implements of agriculture. *Ak.

(3) Food and drink. Ex. 'This be capital *tackle*.' *Ak.

Tackle, *v. a.* (1) To attack.

(2) To be even with, or a match for. Ex. 'One of we could *tackle* two or three Roosuns.'—*A Private's letter from the Crimea*.

(3) Tackle-up ; to mend, to repair, to put in order. Ex. 'We can easy *tackle-un-up*.'—N. H.

Taffety [taf·uti], *adj.* dainty in eating.—J.

Tag [tag], *sb.* a sheep of a year old.—Cooper.

Tailings, Tail-ends [tai·linz, tai·lendz], *sb. pl.* refuse corn not saleable at market, but kept by the farmers for their own use. *Ak.

Tallet, Talot [tal·ut], *sb.* (1) A hay-loft over the stable. *Ak.

(2) An attic ; a room under the roof.—J.

Tame [taim], *adj.* cultivated, as opposed to *wild*. The '*tame* withy' is the *Epilobium angustifolium* when cultivated in a garden.—W.

Tan [tan], *adv.* then.—J.

Tang [tang], *v.* to make a noise with a key and shovel at the time of the swarming of a hive of bees ; not, as is supposed, to induce them to settle, but to give notice of the rising of the swarm, which could not be followed if they went on to a neighbour's premises, unless this warning was given. This rude kind of music was called a *tanging*, it being an imitation of a bell. *Ak. See **Tong**.

Tarblish [taablish], *adv.* tolerably. Ex. '*Tarblish* middlin, thankee,' i. e. tolerably well. *Ak.

Tarrat [tar·ut], *sb.* a loft ; the same as **Tallet**, *q. v.*—W.

Tat [tat], *sb.* a slight tap or blow.—J.

Tawer [tau·ur], *sb.* a fellmonger, leather-dresser.—Cooper.

Tawling [tau·ling], *sb.* the mark from which the marble is shot at the beginning of the game.—Cooper. Probably nothing but *taw-line*.

Teart [tee·urt], *adj.* sharp, painfully tender ; said of a wound. A. S. *teart*, severe. *Ak.

Ted [ted], *v. a.* to spread and toss hay. Ex. 'We've well *tedded* that hay.'—N. H.

Tee-hole [tee·hoal], *sb.* the entrance for bees into a hive.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 185.

Teeing [tee·ing], *adj.* buzzing, alluding to the buzzing or *teeing* noise made by bees.—Wise, *ibid*.

Teel [teel], *v.* to place anything in a leaning position against a wall, &c. *Ak. Ex. 'Put it a little *teeling*, i. e. leaning.'—Wise, *New Forest*. 'Teel 'un up' = set it on its end against something.—N. H.

Teft [teft], *v.* to try the weight of anything with the hand. *Ak. Corrupted from *to heft*. See **Heft**.

- Teg** [teg], *sb.* a sheep of the first year.—N. H.
- Tell** [tel], *v. a.* to count or reckon. Ex. 'I've *told* they lath' = I have reckoned the number of lath, charged by a lath-render.—N. H.
- Tempest** [tem'pust], *sb.* a thunder-storm. Used exclusively to denote thunder in North Hants, without reference to wind.—N. H.
- Tender** [tend'ur], *adj.* trying; used of a sharp east wind; as, 'the wind is very *tender*.'—N. and Q. 1st Ser. x. 120.
- Terrible** [ter'ubl], *adj.* very, extremely. Ex. 'He is *terrible* ill.' 'He gets *terrible* handy.' It may sometimes be meant, in mispronunciation, for *tolerable*, as, 'I'm *terrible* well, thank 'ee.'—N. H.
- Terrify** [ter'ifei], *v.* to tease, worry, irritate, annoy.—Cooper. To fret.—N. H. Ex. 'And be anxious about nothing. The word here is the same as in the Sermon on the Mount. It means, do not fret; do not *terrify* yourselves.'—Kingsley's *Town and Country Sermons*. Ser. xxxi. [Preached to a North Hants congregation: Eversley.]
- Tew** [teu], *adj.* small, tender, sickly.—J. See **Tooly**.
- Thee** [dhee], *pron.* very commonly used instead of you in North Hants; also for thy, your. Ex. 'What's *thee* name?' *Ak.
- Theesum** [dhee'zum], *pron.* these. Ex. 'Theesum here things;' these things here. *Ak.
- Them** [dhem], *pr.* those. Ex. 'Them be'ant the ones we wanted. 'Did 'ee fetch *them* tools?'—N. H.
- Then** [dhen], *adv.* that time. Ex. 'By *then* it will be gone.'—J.
- There right** [dhair-reit], *interj.* addressed to horses at plough, when required to go straightforward. A.S. *þærrihite*, directly. *Ak.
- They** [dhai], *those*. Ex. 'Drive *they* cows out of that field.'—N. H.
- Thic, Thik** [dhik], *pron.* this. *Ak. Which seems correct.—W. H. C. [Put for *thilk*, A.S. *þillic*.—W. W. S.]
- Thick** [thik], *adj.* (1) Stupid.
(2) Very intimate.—Winch. Sch. Gl.
- Thief** [theef], *sb.* a young ewe.—Lisle.
- Thik** [dhik], *pron.* that.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 190. Never used for *that* in North Hants.—W. H. C. See **Thic**.
- Thiller-horse** [thil'ur-haus], *sb.* the shaft-horse, the last horse in the team. Shakespeare has *fill-horse* (*M. of Ven.* II. ii. 100). Wise, *New Forest*, p. 189.
- Thissum** [dhis'um], *pron.* this. *Ak.
- Thoke** [thoak], *sb.* the act of lying in bed late.—Winch. Sch. Gl.
- Thoke** [thoak], *v. n.* to bask; usually applied to lying warm and comfortable in bed (Gr. *θωκος*, a resting-place), often used metaphorically to denote resting pleasantly on any idea. Ex. 'I *thoke* on the leave-out day next week.'—Adams's *Wylkehamica*, p. 436.

Thoker [thoa'kur], *sb.* a thick piece of bread dipped in water, and then baked in the ashes.—*Winch. Sch. Gl.*

Thrashel [thrash'ul], *sb.* a flail.—W. See **Drashel**.

Three-cunning [three-kun'ing], *adj.* intensely knowing, particularly acute.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 189.

Thrifty [thrift'i], *adj.* thriving, flourishing; occasionally in the sense of being in good health.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Throat-hapse [throat-haps], *sb.* a halter.—J.

Throw [throa? (rather, I think, throu)], *sb.* a thoroughfare.—Cooper.

Throw [throa], *v.* to produce. The ground is said by woodmen to *throw* good or bad timber.—W.

Thuck, Thuk [dhuk], *pron.* that. *Ak.

Thumb [thum], *sb.* the mousehunt, or smallest of the weasel tribe.—*N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 120.

Thumb-bird [thum-burd], *sb.* the golden-crested regulus; *Regulus cristatus*.—Koch. 'Known throughout the New Forest as the *thumb-bird*.'—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 308.

Thumb-pot [thum-pot], *sb.* a particular kind of earthenware Roman drinking-vessel, found in some excavated potteries in the New Forest. It somewhat resembles a tumbler, with perpendicular depressions ranged round it, which were made by the workman's thumb, whence the name. One of them is figured in Wise's *New Forest*, at p. 225; see also p. 219.

Thunder-bee [thun'dur-bee], *sb.* a kind of horse-fly, which only appears before a thunder-storm.—N. H.

Thwartover [thwau'toavur], *adj.* obstinate.—J.

Tickler [tik'lur], *sb.* something to puzzle or perplex.—Cooper.

Tiddle [tid'l], *v.* (1) To bring up by hand the young of a creature which has died or been removed from it. A.S. *tyddrian*, to nourish, &c. *Ak.

(2) To fondle.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Tiddlin [tid'lin], *adj.* 'a *tiddlin*' lamb, a lamb brought up by hand. *Ak. See **Mudlamb**.

Tight [teit], *adj.* formidable in fight. Sometimes used as excess of anything. Ex. 'a *tight* rot;' 'a *tight* snob;' 'an awfully *tight* licking.'—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 436.

Tightish [teit'ish], *adj.* (1) Well; in good health. Ex. 'Pretty *tightish*,' pretty well.—Cooper.

(2) Considerable, numerous. Ex. 'A *tightish* weight;' 'a *tightish* lot,'—J.

Tillow [til'ur], *v. n.* to spread, to shoot out many spires.—Lisle.

Tilt [tilth], *sb.* tillage. To be in good *tilt* is to be in good order or in good tillage.—Lisle.

Tilt or **Tilth** [tilth], *sb.* to give land one, two, or three *tilts* is the same as to plough to one, two, or three earths. See **Earth**.—Lisle.

Timber-bob [tim·bur-bob], *sb.* a pair of wheels and pole on which a felled tree is slung.—N. H. See **Bob**.

Timersome [tim·ursum], *adj.* timorous.—Cooper. Timid. *Ak.

Tine [tein], *sb.* a tooth or spike [of a fork, rake, &c.].—Lisle.

Tine [tein], *v.* to snuff a candle; not (as originally) to light it.—Wise, *New Forest*. It would mean to make it burn brightly; hence, to snuff it for that purpose.

Tining [tei·ning], *sb.* to give two *tinings*, three *tinings*, &c., to draw the harrow over the ground twice or thrice in the same place.—Lisle.

Tinker [tink·ur], *v.* to mend, but not thoroughly.—Cooper.

Tinkler [tink·lur], *sb.* a tinker.—N. H. A field in Eversley parish named in surveys and terriers *Tinker's Croft* is called by the people, *Tinkler's Croft*.

Tip-up [tip-up], *v.* (1) To cause to fall down.—Cooper.
(2) To set on end.—J.

Tissick [tis·ik], *sb.* a tickling, faint cough; called also a *tissicky* cough.—Cooper. From *Pthisis*.

Tit [tit], *sb.* a teat. *Ak.

Tite [teit], *v. a.* to ascertain the weight of a thing, by lifting or otherwise; to weigh.—N. H. Jennings' *Dialects of the West of England*, p. 76.

Titty [titi], *adj.* small. A little *titty* cat.

To [too], *prep.* used for at. Ex. 'He lives over *to* Gosport.'—W. H. C.

Toad-in-a-hole [toad-in-a-hoal], *sb.* a baked meat pudding.—F. M.

Toad-lodge [toad-lodj], *sb.* the stone loach.—N. H.

Toad's-spawn [toad-spaun], *sb.* (or rather *Twoad-spawn*), the green scum on a pond; described by Shakespeare as the 'green mantle of the standing pool;' *Lear*, iii. 4.—W.

To-dee [tu·dee], to-day.—Cooper.

Todged milk [toj·d-milk], *sb.* milk thickened with flour. *Ak.

To-do [tu·doo], *sb.* ado, bustle, stir.—Cooper. A fuss. *Ak.

Tole [toal], *v.* to entice; primarily, to entice or allure animals.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 192.

Toll [tol], *sb.* a clump of trees.—Cooper.

Toll [toal], *v.* to tell, *i. e.* to count. 'I *toll* ten cows,' I count ten cows.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 192. It is evidently used as the preterite of tell.—W. H. C.

Tong [tong], *v.* to toll a bell. Ex. 'The bells be *tonged*,' *i. e.* are being tolled.—Wise. *Ak has *tang*. Cf. the common Eng. *ting-tang*, the bell last tolled before the service.

Tongue-bang [tung-bang], *v.* to scold.—J.

Tooly [tool-i], *adj.* tender, sickly; as, 'a *tooly* man or woman.'—Grose; Warner; F. M.

Top-up [top-up], *v.* to finish; to put the finishing stroke to. Ex. 'We'll *top-up* the rick afore night.'—N. H.

Torret [tor-ut], *sb.* a tuft of a kind of sedge, the *Carex cespitosa*. 'I mean that sort which, rising into tall hassocks, is called by the foresters *torrets*; a corruption, I suppose, of *turrets*.'—White's *Nat. Hist. of Selborne*, Letter VIII.

Tot [tot], *sb.* a bush; a tuft of grass.—Cooper.

T'other-day [tudh-ur-dai], *sb.* (not indefinite, but) the day before yesterday.—Cooper. In old English *the other* means *the second*.

Totty-land [tot-i-land], *sb.* marsh land where hassocks or tufts of grass grow.—Wise (note on Cooper). See **Tot**.

Touchen-leaves [tuch'n-leevz], *sb. pl.* *Hypericum Androsæmum*. 'It be's as sweet as the *touchen-leaves* in the forest.'—*The Cousins*, J. Wise. See also *New Forest*, pp. 254, 255. Evidently a corruption of *tutsan* (*toute saine*).—J. B.

To-year [tu-yur], *adv.* this year; as in Chaucer.—W. See **T'year**.

Toys [toiz], *sb. pl.* properly a boy's books, paper, pens, &c., together with the cupboard which held them. In process of time the word came to mean the latter only. But the phrase '*toy-time*' shows the original meaning, viz. when the *toys* were in use.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 437.

Trade [traid], *sb.* household goods, lumber; also work, instruments of work.—Cooper.

Tradesman [traid-zmun], *sb.* an artificer; a mechanic. Used to distinguish the carpenters, smiths, &c., in an establishment or parish from the agricultural labourers. Ex. 'Of course *tradesmen* gets higher wages than we.'—N. H.

Trail, the [trail], the flowers of *Quercus Robur*.—J. B.

Trammel [tram-l], *sb.* a hook to hang a boiler on.—J.

Transmogrify [transmog-rifei], *v.* to transform, to metamorphose.—Cooper. Com.

Trapesing-about [trap-uzing-ubout], *part.* walking a great distance for little profit or purpose.—N. H.

Trick-and-tie [trik-und-tei], *phr.* equal to each other.—N. H.

Trig [trig], *adj.* firm, even.—Lisle.

Trig [trig], *v.* (1) To place a stone behind a wheel, to prevent a carriage from slipping.—Cooper.

(2) To prop up.—J. Evidently from the preceding adjective, *i. e.* to make *firm*.

Trip [trip], *sb.* (1) A litter of pigs; when a sow farrows or has a litter, she is said to have a *trip*.—F. M.

(2) A brood, as 'a *trip* of chicken, geese,' &c.—W.

Troll [troal], *v.* to bowl a ball.—W. Or a hoop. See **Trull**.

Troller [troa'lur], *sb.* a bowler ; one who bowls a ball.—W.

Trollop [trol-up], *sb.* a low, dirty woman.—J.

Trounce [trouns], *v.* (1) To punish by legal process. *Ak.
(2) To beat.—J.

Trow [troa], *sb.* a trough. Ex. 'A pig-trow.'—N. H.

Truck [truk], *sb.* business ; dealing. Ex. 'I'll ha' no *truck* wi 'un.'—J.

Truffle-cheese [truf'l-cheez], *sb.* the best cheese ; also called *rammel* ; distinct from *ommery*, *q. v.*—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 178.

Trug [trug], *sb.* a trull, low female companion. 'A soldier's *trug*,' *i. e.* trull.—W.

Trull [trul], *v.* to trundle or bowl a hoop.—Cooper.

Trullibubs [trul'ibubz], *sb. pl.* the intestines.—F. M.

Trumpery [trum'puri], *adv.* temporary. 'He was only took on *trumpery*,' = he had only a temporary engagement.—N. H.

Trunk [trunk], *sb.* an arched drain under a road ; a culvert.—N. H.

Trunk [trunk], *v.* to under-drain.—Cooper.

Tub [tub], *sb.* a keg containing four gallons of spirits, [a term] much used by smugglers.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 170.

Tuck [tuk], *sb.* an upper garment worn by children.—Cooper.

Tuck [tuk], *v. n.* to throb, to palpitate. Ex. (of a gathering on the finger). 'He do *tuck* so.' (Of a dog) 'His heart's *a-tucking*.'—N. H.

Tuck, *v. a.* 'To *tuck* a rick,' to smooth the sides and ends, by pulling out the protruding pieces of hay or straw.—N. H.

Tuck-shell [tuk-shel], *sb.* a tusk of a hog.—Cooper ; Wise.

Tuffet [tuf'ut], *sb.* a hillock, tuft of earth.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Tuffety [tuf'uti], *adj.* full of hillocks, uneven ; said of ground.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Tug [tug], *sb.* a timber-carriage.—Cooper. 'From which a timber-wain, in Hampshire called a *tug*, was slowly emerging.'—Horace Smith's *New Forest*, a novel, 1829, i. p. 3.

Tug, *adj.* old, stale ; hence *tugs*, *sb. pl.* stale news.—Winch. *Sch. Gl.*

Tuly [teu'li], *adj.* See **Tooly**.

Tun, *sb.* a chimney. Ex. 'Up the *tun*,' up the chimney. *Ak. In the New Forest, the top of the chimney ; as, 'right up on the *tun*.'—Wise.

Tunding [tund'ing], *sb.* a thrashing with a 'ground-ash,' inflicted by a Prefect.—Winch. *Sch. Gl.* [From Lat. *tundere*.]

Tunnel [tun'l], *sb.* a funnel.—J.

Tupp [tup], *sb.* a ram.—Lisle.

Turmit [tur'mut], *sb.* a turnip.—N. H.

Turn-out [turn-out], 'the mast and acorns of the oak are collectively known as the *turn-out* or ovest.'—Wise, *New Forest*.

Twick-band [twik-band], *sb.* the mountain-ash. *Quære*, a mis-pronunciation of **Quick-beam**, *q. v.*

Twiddle [twid·l], *v.* (1) To whistle. Ex. 'The robins are *twiddling*,' which is said to be a sign of rain.—Wise, *New Forest*.

(2) To be busy about trifles.—F. M. See **Quiddle**.

Twig, *v.* to observe a person who is doing something on the sly.—Cooper.

Twist-wood [twist-wuod], *sb.* *Viburnum Lantana*.—J. B.

Twit [twit], *v.* to reproach. *Ak. Com.

Twitter [twit·ur], *sb.* agitation, tremor. Ex. 'I'm all of a *twitter*.'—J. Com.

Twoad [twoad], *sb.* a toad. *Ak.

Twoster [twost·ur?], *sb.* a stick spirally indented by a stem of ivy having grown round it.—Winch. *Sch. Gl.*

T'year [tyur], *adv.* for *to-year*, this year; like *to-day* for this day. *Ak.

Un [un], *pron.* him. Ex. 'I told *un*.'—Warner. Also for *it* (which is not used in Hants). Ex. 'I put *un* in my pocket.' *Ak. A.S. *hine*, acc. case of *he*; cf. 'em, them, from A.S. *hem*, them.

Unbeknown [unbinoan], *pp.* unknown.—J. Ex. 'If he did, 'twas *unbeknown* to me.'

Unked [unkid], *adj.* lonely. *Ak. Ex. 'It's an *unked* road to travel by night.'

Up-along [up-ulong], *adj.* 'Up-along volk' are the people of Surrey and Sussex, in opposition to the 'down-along volk' of Dorsetsh. and Somersets.—W.

Upping-stock [up·ing-stok], *sb.* a horseblock (to mount or get up by). *Ak.

Up-sides [up-seidz], *adv.* a match for, equal to. Ex. 'I can't be *upsides* wi' un.'—J.

Up-tip [up-tip], *v.* to overset.—J.

Vallee [val·i], *sb.* value, worth.—N. H.

Vallee, *v. a.* to value, to estimate. Ex. 'I don't *vallee* 'un a pin.'—N. H.

Valler [val·ur], *sb.* fallow; a barren field.—N. H.

Vamplets [vam·plets], *sb. pl.* gaiters.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 162. Also *Ak.

Van [van], *sb.* a winnowing machine.—J. For *fan*. Cf. S. Luke iii. 17; authorized version.—W. H. C.

Van-winged hawk [van-wing'd hauk], *sb.* the hobby (*Falco subbutes*).
Wise, *New Forest*, p. 261.

Vardy [vaad-i], *adj.* speaking so as to interrupt conversation.—
N. H.

Varm [vaam], *v.* to clear out. Ex. 'Varm out the pigstye.'

Vaught [vaut], *pt. t.* fetched; *pt. t.* of to fetch. *Ak. See **Fotch**
and **Fotched**.

Vay [vai], *v.* to succeed; to do. Ex. 'It won't *vay*.'—J.

Vearn [veeurn], *sb.* fern.—N. H.

Verderer [vur'drur], *sb.*—An officer whose business it is to look
after the *vert* (i. e. cover) in the Forest. The present *verderers* of the
New Forest are Magistrates and Landholders who try all causes
punishable by the Forest laws.—N. F.

Vessel [ves-ul], *sb.* a *vessel* of paper, strictly a strip of paper used as
a wrapper to a roll of paper, &c.; by modern usage a half-quarter of
a sheet of foolscap. (Lat. *Fasciculus*, a wrapper: Ital. *Vassiola*.—
F. M. This appears to be wrong. The Italian word is *fascia* or
fascetta.—W. W. S. *Lemon's Archæol. Dict.* approved by Johnson,
Todd's edit.)—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 438.

Vet [vet], *sb. pl.* feet. *Ak.

Vetches-goar [vech-uz goar], *sb. pl.* early-ripe or summer vetches.—
Lisle.

Vinney [vin-i], *adj.* (1) Mouldy; as, 'a *vinney* cheese.'

(2) Roan-coloured; as, 'a *vinney* heifer.'—Wise, *New Forest*, p.
190. A.S. *finie*. *Ak

Vinney, *sb.* (from the *adj.*), a particular kind of cheese; also called
blue vinney; distinguished from *ommery* and *rammel*.—Wise, *ibid.*

Vinnow [vin-roa], *sb.* mouldiness.—Lisle.

Virgin Mary's Thistle [vurj-in mair-iz this'l], *sb.* *Carduus Marianus*.
—J. B.

Vlick [vlik], *v.* to-comb out the hair.—J.

Vore [voar], *sb.* a furrow; as 'a water-vore.'—J.

Vriz [vriz], *pp.* frozen. *Ak. See **Froar**.

Vrore [vroar], *pp.* frozen. See **Froar**.

Vuddle [vud-l], *v.* to spoil a child.—Wise.

Vuddled [vudl'd], *pp.* fuddled, drunk. *Ak.

Vuddles [vudl'z], *sb.* a spoilt child. *Ak. See **Vuddle**.

Wabble [wob-l], *v.* to shake from side to side, to vibrate, to move
awkwardly and weakly. Common in *var. dial.*—Cooper. A better
definition would perhaps be 'to turn about unevenly.'

Wag [wag], *sb.* a breath, a slight wind. 'A *wag* of air,' a gentle
draught of air.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Wag, *v.* (1) To move.—*N. and Q.* 1st Ser. x. 401.

(2) To shoot, as grass or herb. Ex. 'These showers 'ull set everything *a-wagging*.'—*N. H.*

Wag-wants [wag-wonts], *sb.* quaking-grass.—*J.* (*Briza Media.*)

Wainy [waini], *adj.* not straight; the edge not straight, but partly deflected. Ex. 'He fits well enough except where the post's *wainy*,' said of the side of a post which was not quite straight in its whole length.—*N. H.*

Wampy [womp'i], *adj.* faulty, shaky. Used of timber.—*N. H.*

Wanty [wont'i], *sb.* the leather band which passes from the shaft of a cart under the horse's belly.—*N. H.*

Waps [wops], *sb.* a wasp. The plural is *wapses* [wopsez]; so also in the *gen. sing.* as, 'a *wapses* nest.' *A.S.* *wæps*, *vespa*.—*F. M.* Also *Ak.

Wapsy [wopzi], *adj.* spiteful, waspish.—*J.*

War [wor], *pt. t. i. e.* was. Declined thus, *I war, he war, we war*, &c. *Ak.

War, *for* beware, take care. *A.S.* *wær*, aware. *Ak. Com. in hunting language.

Warf [wauf], *v. n.* to warp. Ex. 'We can't use un, he's *warfed* so.'—*N. H.*

Warnd [wau'rnd], *v.* to warrant. Ex. 'You'll get un, I *warnd*.' *Ak.

Wase [waiz], *sb.* a wisp of straw, for cleaning a horse.—*Wise, New Forest.* Any small bundle of straw.

Wasset-man [wos'ut-man], *sb.* a scarecrow. *Ak. *Wise, New Forest.*

Watcherd [wot'shud], *adj.* wet-footed.—*N. H.*

Water-tables [wau'tur-tai'blz], *sb. pl.* the side-dikes along the road which carry off the water; channels.—*Wise, New Forest.*

Wathe [waidh], *adj.* exhausted, tired. Ex. 'I be so *wathe*.'—*J.*

Wattle [wot'l], *sb.* a hurdle.—*Cooper.*

Waze-goose [waiz-goos], *sb.* a stubble-goose.—*J.* See **Wase**.

Weald [weeld], *v.* to bring corn or hay into swathe, before putting it into *puck*.—*Wise, New Forest.* See **Puck**.

Wean-house [wen'us], *sb.* a wain-house or waggon-house.—*Cooper* (who notes that it is pronounced *wenhus*).

Wean-gate [ween-gait], *sb.* lit. wain-gait, the tail-board of a waggon.

Weet-bird [weet-burd], *sb.* the wryneck; so named from its cry of *weet* [weet].—*Wise, New Forest*, p. 186. See **Barley-bird**, **Felling-bird**, **Spring-bird**.

Weeth [weeth], *adj.* tough and pliable, (like) a *with*. *Ak. *Wise, New Forest.*

Weeze [weez], *v.* to ooze.—*Cooper.*

Weigh-jolt [wai-joalt], *sb.* a see-saw.

Well-apple [wel-ap'l], *sb.* a light yellow apple.—W.

Well-crook [wel-kruok], *sb.* a stick for ladling the water out of the shallow Forest pools and wells.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Welt [welt], *v.* to beat severely.—Cooper. Ex. 'I'll *welt* un like an 'ard shoe,' 'You should *welt* they cabbages before giving 'em to tame rabbits.'—N. H.

Wetshed, *adj.* wet-shod. *Ak. See **Watcherd**.

Whacking [wak'ing], *adj.* fat, lusty, hearty; huge and large; as, 'a *whacking* woman,' 'a *whacking* leg.'—Cooper. Com.

Whaffling-up [wof'lin up], *part.* eating greedily.—N. H.

Wheel [weel], *sb.* a halo; the '*wheel* round the moon' is the halo seen round the moon before wet weather. There is a Hants saying: 'The bigger the *wheel*, the nearer the wet.'—W.

Wheeler [wee'lur], *sb.* a wheelwright.—W.

Whiddle [wid'l]. See **Whittle**.

Whilk [wilk], *v.* to howl like a dog; to mutter to oneself, as a person does when offended.—Cooper.

Whip-hance [wip'uns], *sb.* the bar of a plough to which the traces are fixed.—N. H.

Whistersniff [wis'turnif], *sb.* (1) An urchin.
(2) A heavy blow.—N. H.

White-rice [weit'reis], *sb.* *Pyrus Aria*.—J. B.

Whitewood [weit'wuod], *sb.* *Viburnum Lantana*.—J. B.

Whitewort [weit'wurt], *sb.* a species of chamomile cultivated in the cottagers' gardens.—W. [*Anthemis arvensis*.]

Whitten-beam [wit un-beem], *sb.* *Pyrus Aria*. North Hants. Dr. Bromfield's MSS.—J. B.

Whitter [wit'ur], *v.* to whinny, as a horse.—W. See **Wicker**.

Whittering, Wickering [wit'uring, wik'uring], *sb.* the neighing of a young colt.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 186. See **Wicker**.

Whittle [wit'l], *sb.* (1) A three-cornered shawl with fringes along the border, worn by women of the lower classes, and generally red or white, chiefly made of worsted. Portsmouth, in 1820.—F. M.

(2) A shawl of any kind.—N. H.

(3) Used especially of a child's shawl.—Wise.

Whop, Wop [wop], *v.* to beat soundly. Com.

Whopper [wop'ur], *sb.* anything uncommonly large. Ex. 'She's a *whopper*,' spoken of a fat woman. 'That's a *whopper*,' i. e. a great lie.—F. M. Com. From the verb to *wop* or *whop*: 'that's a *whopper*' = that beats all.

Wicker [wik'ur], *v.* to neigh or whinny.—Grose; F. M. See **Colt-pixy**.

Wigg [wig], *sb.* a small oval cake, with honey in the middle.—T. W. R., in *N. and Q.* 5th Ser. ii. 138.

Wik [wik], *sb.* a week. *Ak.

Wild Spinage [weild-spin'ij], *sb.* *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus*.—Dr. Bromfield in *Phytologist*, O. S. iii. 753.—J. B.

Wild Vine [weild-vein], *sb.* *Bryonia dioica*. Dr. Bromfield's MSS.—J. B.

Willy-basket [wil-i-baask'ut], *sb.* a basket made of willow, used for carrying chaff.—N. H.

Wim [wim], *v.* to winnow, to clean corn.—Cooper.

Wimble [wimb'l], *sb.* (1) An auger.

(2) An instrument with which to take up faggots or trusses of hay.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Windle [win'dl], *v.* to dwindle; to waste or pine away.—*N. and Q.* x. 401.

Wind-row [win-roa], *sb.* a row of mown grass, raked together after being tedded, *i.e.* in order to expose it to the wind. Ex. 'We've got the main o' un into *windrows*.'—N. H.

Winnick [win'ik], *v.* to fret; to cry peevishly, as an infant.—N. H.

Wint, Went [wint, went], *sb.* two furrows ploughed by the horses going to one end of the field and back again.—Cooper.

Wint, Went [wint, went], *v.* to go to and from. (See above.) Cf. 'The cursed land, where many *wend* amiss;' Spenser's *Faerie Queene*. 'Wend you with this letter;' *Meas. for Meas.* iv. 3.—Cooper.

With [widh], *sb.* a twisted willow-wand, with which faggots are bound. A.S. *wiððe*. *Ak. Generally used in the *pl.* in N. H.

Withs [widhz], *sb. pl.* the flexible boughs of the willow with which bavins are tied. See **Bavin**. Ex. 'We'd better fetch some *withs* and tie the bavins.'—N. H.

Withwind [widh-weind], *sb.* wild convolvulus, bindweed.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 166. A.S. *wið-winde*, bindweed. Also called *bithwind* in New Forest. See **Bithwind**.

Withy [widh'i], *sb.* (1) Various species of *Salix*.—Holloway's *Dictionary*.—J. B.

(2) The common willow. *Salix Alba*.—N. H.

Withy-Wind [widh'i-weind], *sb.* *Myrica gale*.—Pratt's *Flowering Plants of Great Britain*.—J. B.

Wivver [wiv'ur], *v.* to move, to veer round.—N. H.

Wivvery [wiv'uri], *adj.* giddy, dizzy. 'Weavery, from the clack and thrum of the loom; or, more probably, a softer form of *quivery*.'—Blackmore's *Cradock Nowell*, i. p. 211 *note*. These derivations seem far-fetched. It is manifestly derived from the verb, to *wiver*, which seems to have some relation to *waver*.—W. H. C.

Wobble. See **Wabble**.

Wok [wok], *pt. t.* awoke. *Ak.

Woke [woak], *sb.* an oak. This pronunciation, though not general in North Hampshire now, used to be so. Thus, Wokingham was within my recollection spelt Oakingham; and Woking was originally Oaking.—W. H. C.

Wont [wont], *sb.* a mole. Common in Old Eng.—W.

Wood Laurel [wuod lau'rul], *sb.* *Daphne Laureola*.—Dr. Bromfield in *Phytologist*, O. S. iii. 798.—J. B.

Woodnacker [wuod'nak'ur], *sb.* a wood-pecker.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 272.

Wood-pie [wuod-peɪ], *sb.* the spotted woodpecker; *Picus major*, Lin.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Wood-quest [wuod-kwest], *sb.* a wood-pigeon.—J.

Wood-roughed [wuod-ruff], *adj.* 'cattle [and pigs], which are entered in the marksman's books, are said to be wood-roughed.'—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 186.

Woodseer-ground [wuodseer-ground], *sb.* loose, spongy ground.—Lisle.

Workings [wurkingz], *sb. pl.* honeycombs.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 185.

Worrit [wur'ut], *v. n.* to fret; *v. a.* to give trouble. Evidently a corruption of *worry*.—N. H. Ex. (1) 'He do worrit hisself so about it.' (2) 'They children do worrit that poor dog.'

Worsteders [wur'stid-urz], *sb. pl.* thick worsted stockings, worn outside the trowsers at football, to protect the shins.—Adams' *Wykehamica*, p. 439.

Wosbird [woz'burd], *sb.* a term of reproach; the meaning of which appears to be unknown to those who use it. It is evidently a corruption of *whore's-bird*. *Ak. To which it must be added that *bird* in O.E. and A.S. means *birth*, and hence offspring, progeny; or, the O.E. *burd* = bride, young woman, in which case the term means a bastard daughter. Either way, it comes to much the same; and the term was easily generalized, being often applied even to animals.

Wosset [wos'et], *sb.* a small, ill-favoured pig. The smallest pig in a litter is known as the *doll* [in N. H. the *darling*]; a pig brought up by hand is called a *graff* or *grampher*.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Wots [wots], *sb. pl.* oats.—N. H.

Wynd [weind], *sb.* 'on the wynd' = warped or twisted. Applied to boards or planks.—N. H.

Yacker [yak'ur], *sb.* an acre. *Ak.

Yaffel [yaf'ul], *sb.* the green woodpecker.—N. H.

Yaffingale [yaf'ingail], *sb.* *Picus viridis*; the common green woodpecker, so called from its loud shrill laugh.—Wise, *New Forest*, p. 187. See **Yuckel**. This bird is very beautifully called the 'garnet-headed yaffingale' by Tennyson in *Gareth and Lynette*. See *Westm. Rev.* Jan. 1873, pp. 327, 328, and *Science Gossip*, 1870, p. 236.

Yaffle [yaf'l], *v.* to eat greedily.—J. See **Whaffling-up**.

Yanger [yang'ur], *prep.* yonder (from which it is corrupted).—Cooper.

Yap [yap], *v.* to cry like a dog.—J.

Yape [yaip], *v.* (1) To gossip.—Cooper.

(2) To loiter. Ex. 'To *yape* about.'—Wise.

Yat [yat], *sb.* a gate. *Ak.

Yaw [yau], *v.* to chop, to reap; used of cutting corn, peas, or beans, though *hacking* is generally used of the last.—Wise, *New Forest*. See **Hack**. [*Yaw* for *hew*, like *yelders* for *hilding*.]—W. W. S.

Yead [yed], *sb.* the head.—J.

Yeaker [yai'kur], *sb.* an acorn.—J. B.

Yelden [yel'dun], *sb.* a hilding; a mean coward. *Ak.

Yellow-cup [yel'u-kup], *sb.* *Ranunculus arvensis*. See **Dill-cup**.

Yeppurn [yep'urn], *sb.* an apron.

Yigh [yei], *adv.* aye; yes.—J.

Yirth [yurth], *sb.* earth. *Ak.

Yokel [yoa'kul], *sb.* the yellow-hammer.—J.

Yokes [yoaks], *sb. pl.* hiccoughs.—J. [See *Fex* in Halliwell.]

Yourn [your'n], *pr.* yours. Ex. 'If he be'ant *yourn*, he must be ourn.'—N. H.

Yow [yoa], *sb.* a ewe.—J.

Yuckel [yuk'ul], *sb.* a woodpecker. *Ak. See **Yaffel**.

Zaat [zaat], *adj.* soft. *Ak.

Zarl [zaal], *sb.* a plough.—J. A.S. *sulh*, a plough.

Zart [zaart], *sb.* sort; kind. Ex. 'That's your *zart*' = that's your sort, *i. e.* the right kind of thing.

Zartin [zaar'tun], *adj.* certain. *Ak.

Zedding [zed'ing], *pres. part.* in the phrase 'to go *zedding*,' *i. e.* zig-zagging. From the letter Z.—Wise, *New Forest*.

Zooap [zoo'up], *sb.* soap. *Ak.

Zooner [zoo'nur], *adv.* sooner. *Ak.

Zound [zound], *v. n.* to swoon. *Sound* for swoon is common in old English to the eighteenth century.

Omitted in its proper place.

Ferrol [fer'ul], *sb.* an indurated lump of gravel, sand, and iron.—N. H. These *ferrols* frequently occur in the heath-lands of North Hampshire.

